Employes MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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OCTOBER ★ 1940

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

10

VOLUME 17 | OCTOBER, 1940 | NUMBER 10

The East Teaches Us Loyalty

By Mrs. Charles C. Tucker

If anyone has any doubts about whether this country should be kept American for Americans, let him tour through the Eastern States. Do as we did, take your children who have had their American history more recently than you have, and drive through the central states to Virginia. Then climax your pilgrimage with a view from New York's Empire State Building, then if you do not realize what has been built on the rock foundation of traditions by our forefathers, you are no different from the ostrich, who, when embarrassed, sticks his head in a hole.

Our party included my husband, our two daughters, thirteen and sixteen. Our children felt that there could be no beauty in the East comparable to that they had seen in their western travels. My answer was, "It's just different—man made the East and God made the West." The girls later decided that parts of the East were quite as lovely as the West.

We started with a short drive around St. Louis to see its beautiful homes and the beautiful buildings that grace Washington University campus, adjoining which as a child I lived for ten years. It was Viscount Bryce who once said that Washington University buildings were among the most impressive in America. We next crossed the Mississippi, passing through the unattractive portion of Illinois. We rode by oil fields with natural gas burning everywhere. Our main reaction was that of feeling sorry for the people who lived where the gas fumes killed all foliage.

We were interested in Vincennes, Indiana, with its beautiful monument, marking the spot where the central north was won in 1779 from the British by George Rogers Clark and his heroic little army. On the Illinois side of the Wabash river we found a monument marking the spot where Abraham Lincoln first came with his family to Illinois.

After crossing the Ohio river we were really in Kentucky. Louisville is a beautiful city, but we were happier when out in the suburb of Peewee Valley. The homes in general were lovely, but we were saddened to see the home of our favorite character in juvenile fiction, in a run-down condition. The avenue of beautiful trees was, however just the same as described in "The Little Colonel" books.

Frankfort came as a surprise after we had wound around beautiful scenic mountains. There it was, in the deepest bowl imaginable. It looked like a toy city so far down below us. There was the domed state capitol in the center. Pictures had to be taken of an arsenal built in 1850. Then we went on through the Blue Grass regions to Lexington. If I

The Old Church Tower, Jamestown Island, Virginia

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

1. *East Front-Monticello*
2. *Washington's Home—Mt. Vernon, Va.*
3. *Washington's Tomb.*
4. *Tomb of Unknown Soldier, Arlington, Va.*
5. *Washington's Bedroom—this is the bedstead on which he died.*

ever wanted to be a retired southern gentleman, sitting on my porch sipping mint juleps, while I proudly watched my champion race horse in practice, it was when we passed one magnificent Kentucky estate after another. Every house was set back among lovely trees. There were beautiful horses in the pastures which were enclosed by white fences. Each home was more inviting than the last. Lexington was the prettiest town I have ever seen. There must be much wealth there to provide so many beautiful homes. There, too, is the University of Kentucky, with its red brick colonial buildings. It is a large and prosperous looking school. Lexington boasts the home of its favorite son, Henry Clay, a dignified dark brick house. It was given a modern touch by a honey-colored spaniel playing in the yard.

We wound through more mountains to Charleston, West Virginia. What a beautiful capitol with a gilt dome for a crown! This building is "U" shaped and is among America's loveliest capitols. We next began to pass through West Virginia's industrial section. As we drove through the mountains, we passed through one village after another; sad to say the beautiful mountains were being ruined by man's industry. Each village gave out its own smell; gas, sulphur, ammonia, etc. We saw hydro-electric plants, locks, coal mines, and factories, such as Du Pont's. Then I began to realize that the beauty of mountains and waterfalls must be sacrificed to make the wheels of our empire go around. The Allegheny mountains are too lovely for that, yet, are we willing to sacrifice our cellophane, silk hose, and chemicals, for beauty?

After leaving the region of industry behind us, we felt a sense of deep awe when we saw Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. Who could see those perfect colonial buildings and beautiful campus and not realize that true beauty really lies in simplicity. In the chapel is the recumbent statue by Valentine of General Robert E. Lee. In the crypt below is buried the General and members of his family. A student attending a school like Washington and Lee should feel the privilege of obtaining an education in such an environment, with

great men for its founders. Near the University is the famed Virginia Military Institute; there at V.M.I. in Civil War days, were made great soldiers like "Stonewall" Jackson.

We went through Staunton, the home of Woodrow Wilson and on to Charlottesville. There we saw the University of Virginia. The first building which was built by Thomas Jefferson, stands a tribute to his genius. I felt the same awed sensations that I did at Washington and Lee when I saw the beauty of the University of Virginia campus. It just did not seem possible there could be two such beautiful schools in one state. Charlottesville is a lovely southern city, it is a proud city, and well it may be with its heritage of Jefferson, Monroe, and Patrick Henry. The people on the streets seemed friendly, and we loved hearing the girls talk. We wondered if we came home with a "honey chile" accent what would happen. The children insisted that the car was developing a southern tone to its horn.

We went up Michie mountain, passing a tavern that was once the home of Patrick Henry; up to the gates of beautiful "Monticello." It has been only recently that the owner turned it over to the public under the care of a memorial foundation which has restored its magnificence as well as its simplicity. I knew that Thomas Jefferson was a brilliant man, but I did not realize how versatile he was. He was his own architect as well as decorator, having studied alone. His home is full of ingenious devices. He designed draperies as well as furniture. Here he drafted the great law for religious freedom. Here he devised the law for universal education and planned the free State University of Virginia. Here he labored for more than half a century to create a "world empire without the force of arms or the loss of human blood, based on the fundamental ideals of Freedom and Equality, placing both his faith and power in the common man."

Up farther on Michie mountain stands "Ash-

Rear view of Church at Jamestown, Va.
First permanent English Settlement in America

Moore House, Yorktown

lawn," the home of James Monroe. He came there to live near his friend, Jefferson. While Monroe was serving as President, Jefferson completed his home for him. "Ashlawn" cannot compare with "Monticello" in beauty or size, but it is sweet and interesting. We loved the room used by his little girl with her toys lying about.

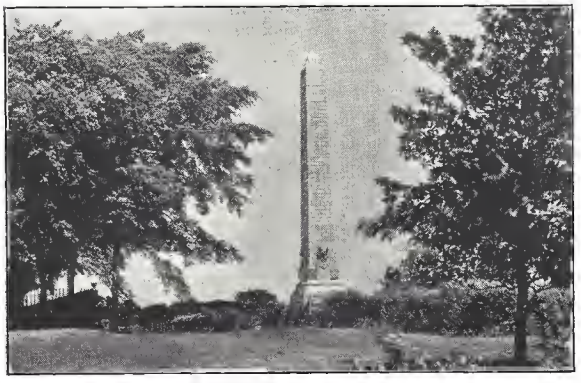
"On to Richmond!" That sounds like the days of 1861, does it not? Such a beautiful city of history and monuments. Here is a new capitol. Here is an old capitol. Here stood Libby Prison. Here is where Edgar Allen Poe, the poet, lived in poverty. Here was the "White House" of the Confederaey. Here is St. Paul's church where worshipped Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Here one Sunday a messenger strode up to President Davis in his pew, with the grim message that Petersburg had fallen and Richmond must be evacuated. In St. John's Episcopal Church, built in 1741, the oldest in the city, we reverently stood by the pew, where, before Washington, Jefferson, and other leaders, Patrick Henry uttered his ringing challenge of "Give me Liberty or give me Death." To have lived on beautiful Michie mountain must have inspired him to thoughts of independence. Beautiful homes, monuments and history, make Richmond a city to love and revere.

Then we went down to Jamestown, where was made the first permanent English settlement in 1607. There is the Jamestown defense tower, relic of the church dating back to 1619. About twenty acres of the churchyard and adjoining grounds were washed away through the centuries by the James river, including some of the old tombs. The changing river also broke through outside the loeation of "James Towne," and the old site is now on an island. Close by the location of the defense tower and church, Reverend Robert Hunt "planted the Church of England in America" on May 13, 1607, just a few hours after the Colonists arrived. A beautiful shrine consisting of a bronze bas-relief tablet marks

Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg

the place and the occasion. It is at Jamestown and not at Plymouth Rock that the nation was cradled. In 1861 when a confederate fort was built close by, a section of a suit of armour was unearthed.

We next went to colonial Williamsburg where we saw William and Mary University. The first building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1695. The governor's palace is even more magnificent than a governor of these days would want. The gardens well deserve the name of being the most beautiful in the United States. I liked the Raleigh Tavern best as it was more simply furnished. One of the children commented upon how modern the furniture and Venetian blinds looked. Thank goodness, we live in a time that appreciates simple furnishings. All our house magazines say "Copy Williamsburg." The gaol was fun. Pillories and stocks would come in handy when your children want to roam. Williamsburg is not a town to hurry through. You should stay awhile and walk the streets in the evening, and in the morning before the tourists come. Sometimes it is hard to keep yourself in the right frame of mind when surrounded by too many other tourists. Too often we were embarrassed by seeing someone acting disrespectful to a relic or a shrine.



U. S. Government Monument, Jamestown, Virginia

I'd like to be there alone to dream of the bewigged ladies and gentlemen of long ago who helped to found this great nation of ours.

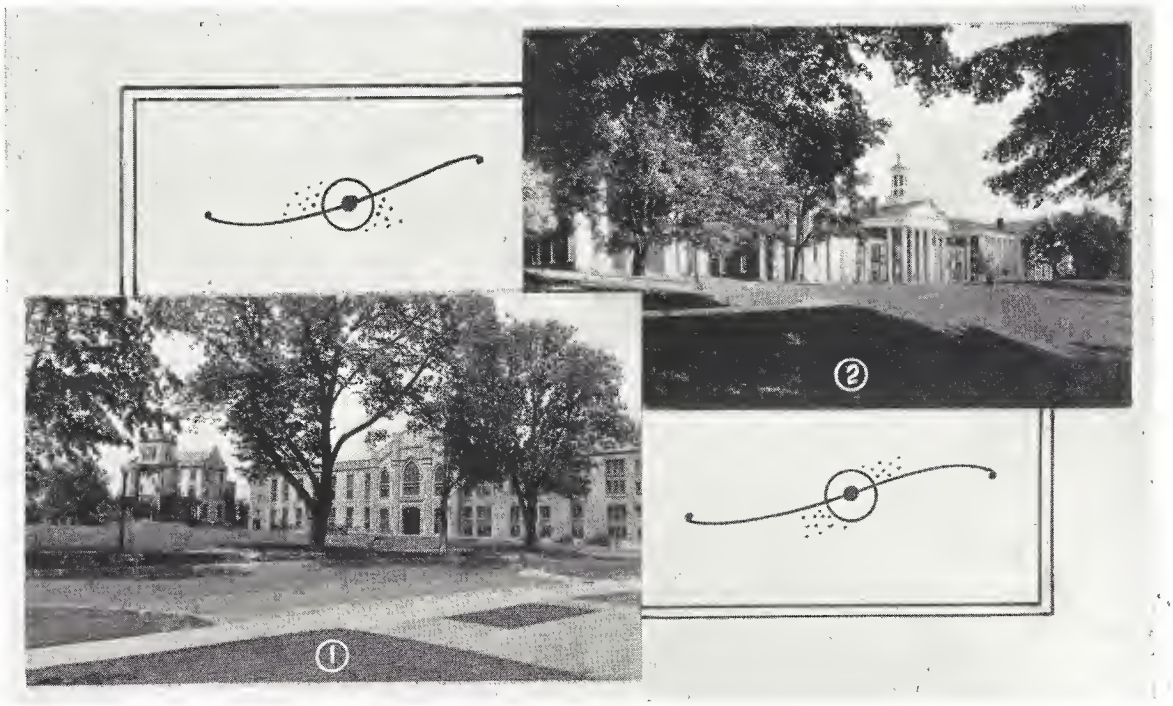
We drove down to Yorktown, the quaint little town where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. The town was laid out in 1691. At that time, ground sold for 180 pounds of tobacco for a half acre. We went from Yorktown to the bay for a brief interlude of rest and a swim in salt water. We felt the shadow of war while watching the airplane maneuvers at night followed by search lights from Langley Field. We also gained more rest by putting our car on a boat and riding up Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river to Washington.

Washington's government buildings are magnificent. Washington, the city, is beautiful. Such architecture and such wealth. The capitol lighted at night makes you declare, childlike, that only an honest, pure government, such as planned by our

Old Capitol (restored), Williamsburg

forefathers, could emerge from such a beautiful environment. Can anything but true justice come from the Supreme Court building, dignified in its classic architecture? Washington has wide streets, many, many trees, and beautiful buildings. No country has the outward show in government we have. What does Abraham Lincoln think of the country he died to save, as he sits in spirit in the Lincoln Memorial. There, inside, which is lighted at night, is the enormous statue of Lincoln. From where he sits he has a clear view of the Washington monument reflected in the mirror pool and the capitol.

We next went to Alexandria to see Christ Church where Washington worshipped. I like these simple churches of brick or white frame. We tried to read the inscriptions on the tombstones in the churchyard. Some were totally indistinct due to age. The oldest is dated 1771. Mount Vernon came next. It is so stately! The grounds are so large that you feel you are in the middle of a well kept park. Thousands of people go there during the tourist



1. *Virginia Military Institute*

2. *Washington and Lee University*

season. We felt the personal life of our first president more when we saw his spectacles resting upon his desk, making us feel he had carelessly left them there while he went out to talk to a gardener about how he wanted a certain boxwood hedge trimmed.

In Arlington we found the home of Robert E. Lee. The agony he must have felt to leave this beautiful place to take up arms. But he loved Virginia and felt committed to her cause. The National Cemetery there gave us heroes' graves both famous and unknown. The monument to "The Unknown Soldier" brought a lump to our throats. Every mother who doesn't know where her son of the last war rests, must cherish the secret hope that it is her son who is honored by the nation.

We hesitated to leave Washington. We knew we hadn't seen enough, but we wanted to crowd in New York in our short vacation time. The farms through Maryland were as beautifully kept as in Kentucky. A white fence does to a farm what a haircut and clean face does to a small boy. Speaking of farms, we were amazed by those in Pennsylvania owned by the Amish. Any farm house could be transplanted to our city's best residential districts adding to its appearance. These thrifty people live for their land and houses. For miles we did not see an unpainted building. They had made the utmost out of not too fertile land.

Before we reached New York, I felt depressed by New Jersey's manufacturing districts. What a price those people, in their dull towns, pay to give us our products which we accept so casually. I felt I saw factories where every known thing was made.

We entered New York through the Holland Tunnel. We drove only the required 35 miles per hour, but I, who generally like speed, held my breath and knew we must be going at least a hundred. I didn't like it, nor did I like the crowded East Side. My daughter wanted to see a "Dead End Kid." We saw too many. We felt depressed to see children with nowhere to play but the streets. I was reassured by a very interesting guard on the Empire State Building who said, "I was born and reared there. I didn't mind. Every man has his chance and the only difference between Al Smith and myself is that he tried harder and had more ability."

Governor's Palace (restored) Williamsburg

U. S. Capitol at Washington

We went down streets that were "Royal Gorges," only the sides were made of towering buildings. New York is kept very clean and it is glorified at night by lights. Radio City and Rockefeller Center are masterpieces to behold. I don't know whether St. Patrick's Cathedral is famous or not, but its lacey-like spires seemed to reach to the sky as we passed it in the moonlight. We went to the top of the Empire State Building and just looked and looked at miles of lights. Off to one side was the Statue of Liberty—symbol of all that real men want from a country. The next day we rode in a ferry out to Staten Island in order to pass "Miss Liberty" and to see the city's skyline. I felt a thrill akin to that felt by the immigrants coming to our shores, seeking the liberty and pursuit of happiness denied to them elsewhere.

We drove back hot, tired, and suddenly very impatient to be home. I felt we had seen much that stirred our hearts and souls. I felt a deep sense of loyalty to those men in the past who planned this government so wisely. I realized more than ever what the traditions of our country meant. I realized how we take a lot for granted and that we must not "let down" our forefathers. We must not ignore tradition, nor the basic principles of our government. We must not let any theory of dictatorship slip in on us quietly to rob us of our birthright. Every man, woman and child should awaken to the realization that it will take sacrifice and clear thinking to keep this country free of alien, as well as subversive domestic influence.

Home at last, and what a welcome we received from our Scotty dog, "Jock."

Weeping willow in rear of Governor's Mansion, Williamsburg. Under this tree rests the ashes of two hundred of General Washington's Colonial soldiers.

Run of the Mine

The East And Its Lessons

WE WHO live in the newer west and are committed to its "wide open spaces," should when possible, see the older East where real and bitter pioneering was done in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The woman who has contributed "The East teaches us Loyalty," to the readers of the Employes' Magazine, first saw the City of Washington, Arlington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon, when she was perhaps fourteen years of age. Quite unknown to her, the trip changed her whole outlook toward America and life. Then living in a great Western city, with educational facilities, comfortable living conditions and quick transportation, she, with her friends of the same age, looked upon life as something to be taken for granted—a right, so to speak. Her knowledge of how this nation was founded came through school books, rather than from actual contact with the verities of life.

She read of the lost settlement on Roanoke Island, where Virginia Dare, the first white English child was born on August 18, 1587, a settlement whose exact location is only now being discovered, and whose people disappeared from human ken leaving no record behind them except one word "CROATAN," carved on the bark of a tree. If the girl of fourteen thought about Virginia Dare at all, it was in a subjective and perhaps romantic sense only. It seemed wonderful for Virginia to have been the first white English child born in Virginia and to have people name a mild wine after you, and to occasionally wonder what manner of infant you were.

This girl of fourteen had read a little about General Washington, his impeccable honesty as boy and man, his work as a surveyor at sixteen, the bitter winter spent with his ragged, barefoot Continentals at Valley Forge, and other like things. The patriotic vision and statesmanship displayed by him were things apart — something every American should possess, so perhaps think many children of fourteen. If she thought much about General Robert E. Lee at all, it was merely that he was a gallant soldier, who loved Virginia his native state most of all, and that he was a gentleman *sans peur et sans reproache.*

One of the things that most interested this girl of fourteen at Mount Vernon, was the small window in the bed chamber of Martha Custis, George Washington's adopted daughter, on which she had scratched her initials on the glass with a diamond ring that General Washington had given to her. The hole cut in the lower corner of Martha Washington's bed chamber door, to let her two cats pass through, also intrigued her. She then expressed the opinion that this device might well be used in every home possessing a cat. We recall, however, that returning from Washington, particularly after passing Harper's Ferry of John Brown fame, she expressed some revised views of General Washington—in substance, she became an embryo American citizen, with a new conception of life and its responsibilities.

Perhaps it was the memory of that first visit to Washington and Virginia, that led to the trip recorded in her story. Husbands are at times hard to convert to a three thousand mile tour with work to do, but it was argued that he should see the home of his forebears in the "Old Dominion" state, from whence in 1836, his great-grandmother started on the long trek to far away Missouri, lasting one hundred days, with twelve children and eleven colored slaves and their children. The diary kept by this courageous woman intrigued the girls, sixteen and thirteen, and as ever the father capitulated —how can a man withstand the persistent persuasions of three of his family of the "female sect."

And so the trip and the story. We wish that all our western boys and girls could stand on the ground at Old Jamestown, where the first Christian service in Virginia was conducted by devout pioneers, with wondering Indians standing stolidly by; could stand in the Council Chamber of the reconstructed House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, where ten years before the Revolution, Patrick Henry incited his Tory hearers by exclaiming against the Stamp Act, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third,"—then the cry of "Treason" rang out to interrupt him while he concluded, "May profit by their example."

To stand in old St. John's church at Richmond where the same patriot ten years later uttered his impassioned cry, "Give me liberty or give me death," would inspire any American boy or girl, and we wish that all such could, at the formative age, visit Mount Vernon with its beautiful gardens and box-hedges laid out by George Washington, and then come into Washington, to climb the marble steps to the interior of the Lincoln Memorial—read his Gettysburg address—*and try to think back and through.*

London Still Stands

THE EYES of all America have been fixed for weeks on the City of London, deluged by day and by night with explosive and incendiary bombs, that have blasted schools, hospitals and homes. With a horrible toll of human life, and yet, the city whose roots lie in the old Roman *Londinium* which in places rests sixty feet below the level of the present city streets, still stands with the "brooding cross of Old Saint Paul's" over all. We reproduce a short poem that will appeal to all who love Old London:

LONDON, 1940

By Beverly Githens

The evil men and envious who try
To smite the city that is glory's home
Know not the city's soul. Beneath the sky
Their fury lights, the ghost of Wren must roam.

And, if the dead have tears, his tears may flow,
Seeing the brooding cross of Old St. Paul's,
Seeing the city of his making glow
Beneath the rain of fiery bombs which falls.

And yet, if he could speak to those who hold
Their constant winged defense above her ways,
He would not speak of ruin . . . but unfold
The long, long tale of London's ancient days.

For she is old and proud and unafraid;
She has known pain before, and fire, and death;
Not in a hurried hour was London made—
And not a hurried hour shall still her breath.

Mother of cities, brooding where she stands
Shielding her garnered treasures, dearly won—
Not any hosts from any alien lands
Shall come between her and the rising sun!

There is another fragment of verse so beautiful as to justify its reproduction here. It speaks of the "Channel" that yet separates free England from

Hitler's brutal hordes and stricken Norway, Holland, Belgium and France:

THE SOUL OF DRAKE
By Florence Ripley Mastin

In the hour of England's peril
When great guns roar and shake,
She sails down wind, "The Golden Hind,"
With the soul of Francis Drake.

The pilots guarding Plymouth,
Spitfires and Hurricanes,
Have seen off coast that gallant ghost
Gray with the fogs and rains.

From Lands End east to Dover
She skims the Channel tide,
Poised like a gull her phantom hull
Where the fleets of England ride;

Mistress of sky and ocean,
She climbs the lofty cloud,
Admirals of air shall speak her there,
Invincible and proud!

In the hour of England's peril
When great guns roar and shake,
She sails down wind, "The Golden Hind,"
With the soul of Francis Drake!

Low Grade Leadership

FOR MANY years the public press and the courts have been filled with the criminal activities of labor leaders, particularly those who head the building trade and construction unions. The United Mine Workers have with few exceptions been, in recent years, generally free from this condition, although there is not yet a sufficient sense on the part of the workers of the importance of selecting men for local offices who have the qualities of honesty, vision, and a determination to serve those they represent, rather than to use their positions as a base from which to attack those who happen to hold the offices which they covet.

In too many instances the individual who has failed to manage his own personal affairs properly, and who happens to be possessed of a blatant and irresponsible tongue, is elected to an office from which position he generally harms rather than helps the men whom he represents.

An outstanding example of rotten leadership is that of George Scalise of New York City, whose story was recently set forth in the Chicago press from which we quote under date of September 14th:

"George Scalise, former $1,666 a month president of the Building Service Employees International Union, was found guilty today of stealing from the union's treasury, built up by the 35 cents a month dues of charwomen, chambermaids and janitors.

"He was convicted of one count of grand larceny and four counts of third degree forgery. Each count carries a maximum penalty of five to 10 years, and thus Scalise is liable to 50 years.

"Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., revoked Scalise's bond of $25,000 and committed him to the Tombs for sentence Sept. 27.

"The larceny count of which Scalise was convicted charged that he appropriated $2,857 in union funds on deposit in the Sterling National Bank in New York on March 29, 1940. The four forgery counts accused him of submitting false expense accounts for June and October, 1937; February, 1938, and August, 1939. The five larceny counts on which the jury disagreed charged him with the theft of $9,662.

"Scalise is a second offender, having served four and a half years in Atlanta Penitentiary 27 years ago for white slavery. He was making his third attempt to regain civil rights through a presidential pardon at the time of his arrest on the theft charge.

"Evidence was that Scalise drew more than $190,000 in salary and expenses during his 35 months as president of the union.

"The state contended that Scalise falsified his expense accounts in an attempt to show that he paid out most of the money he drew to his union organizers. It charged that Scalise was put at the head of the union by a remnant of Chicago's Al Capone mob, and that he shared his 'take' with those gangsters.

"Scalise's defense was that he had an agreement with the late Jerry Horan, a former president of the union, giving Scalise half the 35 cents a month dues collected from new members in the Eastern division."

The leaders of the Union movement must in the not remote future give more attention to the character of the men they elect to even the most minor office, or the people generally will abandon the deservedly sympathetic attitude toward labor that has come to pass in recent years.

Patriotism The Keynote

THIS October issue of the Employes' Magazine it will perhaps be remarked, carries a certain patriotic flavor. We make no apology for same. On September 17, 1787, the Constitution of these United States was signed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. We trust our readers will appreciate, even

cherish, the copy of Howard Chandler Christy's famous painting which we are publishing.

Strange to say and by an odd coincidence, September 17th is the "Independence Day of the Netherlands." For ninety-two years the third Tuesday of September has been the occasion for the opening of the Netherlands parliament, in which the Queen rode in her golden carriage to the medieval Knights' Hall in the Hague.

This year there was no opening of the Dutch parliament, the Nazis rule Holland and the Queen is an exile in London where she continues to speak for 70,000,000 of the Dutch people. Keep in mind that there are but two governments left in which full freedom and personal liberty yet exist, these are the British government and the Colonies, and the United States of America. What do you say on the dictator question?

James A. "Jim" Farley

The verse that follows in "Scottish," was written by "McTavish" and recently published in the Chicago Herald. General Farley's multitude of friends in Wyoming and the west all wish him well in his new business venture.

TO A RETIRED STATESMAN.

Och, what the simmer has brocht forth!
Fareweel tae ye, James Farley!
I fain wad drink tae ye richt noo
In guid Scots bree o' barley.
But ye believe, I hae been tauld,
It is an awfu' sin
Tae stupefy what brains we hae
In whuskie, malt, or gin.
Ye ken that auld John Barleycorn
But makes dull minds the denser;
An' sae, m' freen, ye hae become
A cauld saft drink dispenser.
Had ye stuck on ye'd but been led
Like lamb untae the slaughter;
Sae, Jim, I'll pledge ye noo in—*burp!*—
Flagons o' blubbly water.

Wyoming's 50th Year Of Statehood

Wyoming, like Idaho which was similarly commemorated after only 50 years of statehood, is a youngster, being the 44th of the 48 states. The area within its boundaries is made from lands acquired by the United States thru the Louisiana purchase of 1803, the Oregon treaty of 1846, the Mexican cession of 1848 and the annexation of Texas in 1845. The southwestern corner of the state, adjoining the Texas land on the west was once a part of Brigham Young's Mormon state of Deseret, later Utah territory. The region north of these and west of the continental divide was a part of the Oregon region and all the rest of Wyoming was included in the Wyoming Louisiana purchase.

Thus while several states such as Texas and Alabama claim to have been under numerous flags, Wyoming is probably unique in that parts of her lands have been under or claimed by all of the countries which had possession of Texas or lower Alabama, and in addition there are Russian and Mormon claims for good measure. The Louisiana purchase section was under the flags of Spain and France, the Texas-Mexico region, once a part of Spanish territory, was claimed by Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the state of Deseret, while the Oregon region was contested for by Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States.

After its complete possession by the United States Wyoming had portions in Oregon territory and the southwest corner in Utah territory. The eastern portion was included in the great unorganized region known as the "Indian country." This later became Nebraska territory while the western section became Washington territory. In 1861 Dakota territory included the northern half of Wyoming, but in 1863 all the present state was in Idaho territory except a very minor portion at the extreme southwest corner. In 1864 the bulk of the state was back in Dakota, but with the western fringe assigned to Idaho. The first organization of the region was as Laramie county, Dakota. This was on Jan. 9, 1867, and on July 25, 1868, Wyoming was created a territory with boundaries almost identical with those in force today.

Wyoming is notable in having on its soil historic Forts Laramie and Bridger. Thru these posts passed the pioneers who settled Oregon, and in their trail came the Mormons, the '49ers, the overland stage, the Pony Express, the Pacific telegraph, and the Union Pacific railway.

—N. Y. Times.

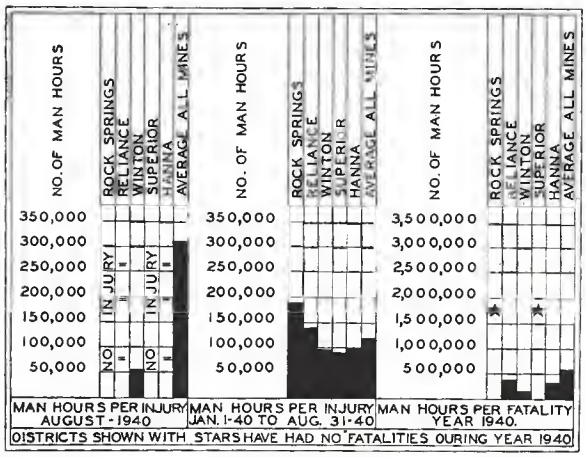
Author Of "Casey At The Bat" "Struck Out"

On Wednesday, August 21, 1940, Ernest Lawrence Thayer, aged 77, author of "Casey at the Bat" was "Struck Out" by death, at Santa Barbara, California. The melodious verse made famous by the actor and monologist De Wolf Hopper reciting it ten thousand times, has intrigued baseball fans for many years:

"Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright,
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout,
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey has struck out."

Make It Safe

August Accident Graph



FOR THE month of August there was one injury and that was a fatality. This is certainly a blot on an otherwise good record. For the first time this year the man hours per injury are ahead of the corresponding period for 1939. This is encouraging and we should take advantage of the opportunity to try to maintain this gain. Put forth even greater efforts than were used to make the increase possible, as this gain we have made will have to be held. When there have been failures, mistakes should be analyzed and corrections made in the future. United and continuous effort will prevent injuries and we have the opportunities—let us make the most of them.

Rock Springs now leads the parade, with Reliance second. Hanna, Winton and Superior follow in the order named. Rock Springs No. 4 and Superior "D" Mines are the only ones with a clear record. We congratulate them and hope they will be able to continue this performance throughout the year. To the other mines, we want you to "hold the line."

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

AUGUST, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	24,017	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	36,421	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	17,671	0	No Injury
Total	78,109	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	26,628	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7	23,499	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	11,053	0	No Injury
Total	61,180	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1	20,720	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Seams, No. 7½ Mine	23,618	1	23,618
Winton Outside	10,573	0	No Injury
Total	54,911	1	54,911
Superior "C"	16,051	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	14,504	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	27,433	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	14,983	0	No Injury
Total	72,971	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	28,196	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	13,989	0	No Injury
Total	42,185	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1940	309,356	1	309,356
All Districts, 1939	307,862	4	76,966

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO AUGUST 31, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	172,921	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	267,568	3	89,189
Rock Springs Outside	128,812	0	No Injury
Total	569,301	3	189,767
Reliance No. 1	195,069	2	97,535
Reliance No. 7	160,720	1	160,720
Reliance Outside	77,357	0	No Injury
Total	433,146	3	144,382
Winton No. 1	145,621	1	145,621
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Seams, No. 7½ Mine	168,567	3	56,189
Winton Outside	72,743	0	No Injury
Total	386,931	4	96,733
Superior "C"	120,449	2	60,225
Superior "D"	113,337	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	216,146	4	54,037
Superior Outside	108,044	0	No Injury
Total	557,976	6	92,996
Hanna No. 4	198,044	3	66,015
Hanna Outside	101,619	0	No Injury
Total	299,663	3	99,888
All Districts, 1940	2,247,017	19	118,264
All Districts, 1939	2,115,290	19	111,331

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to August 31, 1940

The fatality in August was charged against a clear section, bringing the total number of sections which have had one or more injuries to fourteen. The brighter picture is the twenty-three remaining underground sections with no injuries. The injuries can be held to a minimum if everyone will try to think his job through. This will require some effort on the part of everyone. Certainly if this is done, safer working habits will be developed, and, in the end it is the way we do our work that will to a large extent control the number of accidents.

A number of new men have started to work during the past month. You men of longer experience, give the new boys the value of your knowledge. Impress upon them the importance of working safely. They will thank you many times in later life for the good turns you do them now. Experience and knowledge are of little value unless they are used. Use yours in your daily work and help the new man to profit by the safety lessons you may teach him.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	77,224	0	No Injury
2.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 3	72,597	0	No Injury
3.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	68,600	0	No Injury
4.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	59,122	0	No Injury
5.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	58,919	0	No Injury
6.	Homer Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 3	58,646	0	No Injury
7.	B. W. Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 2	56,777	0	No Injury
8.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 1	56,700	0	No Injury
9.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 2	56,637	0	No Injury
10.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	54,880	0	No Injury
11.	Andrew Strannigan	Winton 7½,	Section 3	53,304	0	No Injury
12.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 1	49,917	0	No Injury
13.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 3	40,852	0	No Injury
14.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 5	40,376	0	No Injury
15.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 1	40,362	0	No Injury
16.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 7½	Section 1	40,012	0	No Injury
17.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior C,	Section 2	39,648	0	No Injury
18.	Wilkie Henry	Winton 1,	Section 3	37,457	0	No Injury
19.	Chas. Kampsi	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 6	35,945	0	No Injury
20.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 4	30,527	0	No Injury
21.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	28,357	0	No Injury
22.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	28,168	0	No Injury
23.	Marino Pierantoni	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	28,098	0	No Injury
24.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 2	77,175	1	77,175
25.	David Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	60,221	1	60,221
26.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1.	Section 2	58,247	1	58,247
27.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 1	45,297	1	45,297
28.	Jack Reese	Reliance 1,	Section 1	45,297	1	45,297
29.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section 1	42,161	1	42,161
30.	F. L. Gordon	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	39,284	1	39,284

31.	Andrew Spence	Winton 7½,	Section 4	36,568	1	36,568
32.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	61,523	2	30,762
33.	Dominic Martin	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	28,098	1	28,098
34.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	44,128	2	22,064
35.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior C,	Section 3	40,439	2	20,220
36.	John Valco	Winton 7½,	Section 2	38,682	2	19,341
37.	R. A. Pritchard	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 3	28,196	2	14,098

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	128,812	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	108,044	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	101,619	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	77,357	0	No Injury
5.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	72,743	0	No Injury
ALL DISTRICTS, 1940			2,247,017	19	118,264
ALL DISTRICTS, 1939			2,115,290	19	111,331

August Safety Awards

THE MONTHLY safety meetings for August were held at Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Superior, on September 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th, respectively.

Mr. Bayless spoke at the Hanna meeting and Mr. Murray, our new General Superintendent, spoke at the other four meetings. Cleanliness and order around the working places were stressed as a means of preventing injuries. At the Reliance and Superior meetings attention was called to the speed limit and everyone who drives a car was asked to cooperate in order to prevent automobile accidents.

A sound picture, "Alloy Steel—A Story of Their Development," a United States Bureau of Mines' film, was shown at each of the meetings.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third & Fourth Prizes $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Clyde Crofts	Ed. Sturm	(Vinko Yardas (Reno Dellai	Lester Williams
Rock Springs No. 8	Tom Drnas	James C. James	(Anton Oblock (Tony Demullier	Milan Painovich
Reliance No. 1	Patrick Trujillo	James R. Easton	George Semos	Shandow Bacskay
Reliance No. 7	William Madden	William Tolzi	Louis John Yakse	Jack Reese
Winton No. 1	LeRoy McTee	John Motichka	Garnet Adams	Arthur Jeanselme
Superior "C"	Andrew Davis	Fred Skerbinc	Mike Croney	Clifford Anderson
Superior "D"	James VanOrsdel	John P. Zadra	Serafino Lenzi	James S. Faddis
Super. D. O. Clark	Victor Chaussart	Nick Butkovich	Joe A. Guarez	Ed. Overy, Sr.
Hanna No. 4	S. T. Harrison	Eugene Kerr	(James Bamber (Z. Wakabayashi	Geo. Wales
TOTAL	$135	$90	$60	$90

Suits of clothes awarded: Richard Hickerson, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; John Bitango, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Elroy Berreth, Rel. No. 7 Mine; George Vallis, Sup. "C" Mine; Andy Stoffa, Sup. "D" Mine; Frank Kondziela, Sr., Sup. D. O. Clark Mine; and John Leino, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Winton Nos. 3 and 7½ Mine was ineligible to participate.

We Win Again

"Sentinels of Safety" Trophy Presented to The Union Pacific Coal Company For Fifth Year This Time to Winton No. 1 Mine

The men of Winton No. 1 Mine were guests at a dinner in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, at 2 P. M., Saturday, September 7th, when they were presented with the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy, with which all our readers are familiar, this being the fifth time that this magnificent trophy has been won by a mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company in the National Safety Competition, a nation-wide contest among bituminous coal mines for outstanding records in Safety. The presentation was made by Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of The Hudson Coal Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania, one of the mines under his jurisdiction winning the trophy in the anthracite-coal mining division.

The stirring strains of the bagpipes ushered in the day's activities, and everyone was in a jovial mood. Rev. Albin Gnidovec delivered the invocation, after which everyone sat down to a splendid dinner. Following the dinner, the program of speeches was broadcast over radio station KVRS, Rock Springs, Mr. George B. Pryde acting as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Pryde's opening remarks were as follows:

"Fellow employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and guests:

"I am sure you are all very happy to be here today to participate in the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the Safety award to No. 1 Mine, Winton, which won the trophy last year. Someone said this morning that this had become an annual habit with The Union Pacific Coal Company. We hope we will continue this habit, and that this lady and child, to whom we have become greatly attached, will stay with us.

"It may interest you to know the years that the Safety trophy has been won by Superior. For the year 1933 Superior "B" Mine won, with 187,888 man hours worked without a lost-time injury, in 1934 Superior "C" Mine won, with 225,426 man hours, in 1937 "D" Mine won with 301,051 man hours, and in 1938 "B" Mine won again with 243,094 man hours. Now in 1939 Winton No. 1 Mine wins with 277,139 man hours worked without a lost-time injury.

"Winton has been doing an especially good job. Going back to 1935, we had 18 injuries at Winton, with 33,590 man hours per injury; in 1936, 6 injuries and 103,900 man hours per injury; in 1937, 3 injuries and 204,017 man hours per injury; in 1938, 4 injuries and 141,174 man hours per injury; and in 1939 only 2 injuries and 289,272 man hours per injury in both mines there. That is an especially good record.

"Now we have a rather large program and we are going to move along with that. We have today a man who is vitally interested in Safety. The very nature of his work makes him interested in Safety work, and he is particularly interested in cutting down accidents, looking after the Safety of men working in coal mines. I am going to call upon Mr. James Sampson, Chief Coal Mine Inspector for the State of Wyoming."

Mr. Sampson responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, guests of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and winners of the award:

"I give you my best wishes and sincere congratulations on your wonderful achievement. Each and all of you, I am sure, must feel an honest pride in having won this trophy, and more especially so in the thought that over one hundred other mines were in direct competition with you. You have won this remarkable, outstanding record because each of you assumed a personal responsibility, for without assuming that personal responsibility this record would never have been made. Coal mining is a hazardous occupation, and you know that it requires constant and diligent care to avoid the pitfalls to be found in all mines. There is hardly a day goes by without our reading of a mine's claiming a victim. But by this accomplishment you point very plainly to the fact that accidents are avoidable.

"I had the pleasure of witnessing first aid teams representing The Union Pacific Coal Company, the Lion Coal Corporation, The Colony Coal Company and the Sweetwater Coal Company demonstrate their efficiency in the rendering of first aid to the injured. While some of the teams were splendidly trained, the fact that each individual member knew what he had to do, and performed that duty in a careful, workmanlike manner, speaks well for the men participating in the event, and so it must have been through individual effort for all of you men to have worked 277,139 man hours without a disabling injury, and I again congratulate you.

"It will be of interest to every one present to know that there were 146 men killed in the mines of the United States during July, 1940. The production of coal during this month amounted to 40,499,000 short tons, with a

fatality rate of 3.60 per million short tons mined. It may also interest you to know that, from January to July, 875 men were killed, the fatality rate being 2.92. Seventeen of this number were killed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, and I am very sorry to say that the State of Wyoming, in the same period of time, contributed five of this number. Forgetfulness, disobedience to orders, and violation of rules laid down by the various coal companies throughout the state were in most part responsible for this record. That the winners of this award were neither forgetful nor careless goes without saying. To the Mine Superintendent, to the Mine Foremen and Assistants, I offer my best wishes for the continuance of the work. To Mr. McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and father of the Safety movement in our State, and to his staff of competent mining men, my heartiest and sincere congratulations for what they have accomplished. What you men have accomplished, other mines can accomplish. Let us hope there will be other mines and other coal companies represented here another year."

Mr. Pryde then called on Mr. R. R. Knill, Safety Engineer of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who works day in and day out to get results in the Safety work, Mr. Knill speaking as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, guests, and may I say, honored guests, men of Winton No. 1 Mine:

"It always makes a man feel good to finish a job and know that it is well done. It also makes him feel better to know that, in doing the job well, he has done it better than others who have tried to do the same thing. This is the task which the men of Winton No. 1 Mine performed in competition with 101 other mines, having worked the entire year of 1939 without a lost-time injury, thereby winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy for bituminous coal mines during the year 1939. However, Winton No. 1 Mine's Safety record dates back to more than one year, because this mine *has a record of twenty-one months without a disabling injury—from October 28, 1938, to July 29, 1940.*

"I am sure that you will all get a great deal of satisfaction in receiving this Certificate of Honor from the United States Bureau of Mines. This represents a double honor for Mr. Hicks, Mine Superintendent of the Winton Mines, and also for Mr. Wilkes, now Mine Foreman in No. 1 Mine. Mr. Hicks was Mine Foreman in "B" Mine, Superior, during the year 1933, when the trophy was presented for that year, and Mr. Wilkes was Mine Foreman in "C" Mine, Superior, when the trophy was presented for the year 1934.

"I wish to add my congratulations, not only to Mr. Hicks and Mr. Wilkes, but to every man who worked in No. 1 Mine, Winton, during the year 1939."

Mr. Pryde asked Mr. Theodore Marvin, Editor of "The Explosives Engineer" through whose generosity this trophy is made available, to speak, Mr. Marvin saying:

"Mr. Chairman and guests of the Union Pacific, it is a great pleasure to come back here, especially on this occasion, which makes your fifth victory in winning our lady and the little child. I am very happy to extend to Winton No. 1 Mine our very, very sincere best wishes and congratulations to you for this outstanding victory.

"This meeting here today is what I like to call a 'feast of inspiration' the like of which, in my mind, has never been equaled in the annals of mine Safety work. It marks this fifth victory in the National Safety Competition for your company. It marks Winton No. 1 Mine's clean sweep, operating through the year without any accidents. It affords me, and I know you join with me in the pleasure of listening to Mr. Evans, of the Hudson Coal Company, of Scranton, who is every bit the outstanding figure in the East in Safety, as is your honored President, Mr. McAuliffe, in the West. It is also a feast of inspiration, because it affords me the opportunity to meet again and to talk to another group of Union Pacific victors in this great fight against accidents.

"We who are engaged in these movements to increase Safety really contribute very little to this cause which does not actually spring from the proving ground of your own day-to-day labors in the mines. We have ideas about Safety, but they remain only ideas until your practices proves them to be practical, acceptable, and usable. As you prove these ideas, we learn from you, and as you excel in their practice, as you men have in this last year of competition, we are able to say to the American Mining industry, 'See, it can be done, not once, but time and time and time again.'

"You, here, have set a high standard. I remember in the initial years of this competition we wondered if a mine would ever go through a year without a lost-time accident. Many would wager great fortunes that that could not be accomplished, and yet you here, along with a few other mines, have proved that it can be done.

"Just for the record, although I know you all have the facts, this competition for this trophy was started in 1925. When it started something like two hundred mines were entered in the competition, while today it is growing close to four hundred. In 1925 the record showed the average of the mining accidents of those in the competition to be about 100 accidents per million man hours worked. In 1939, your year of victory, that had been reduced to an average

of 36 accidents. In the bituminous-coal- mining division of this competition, the average of the lost-time accidents in the mines in the competition was just half the average of the accidents in the mines outside the competition. I want to stress that, because your mine has been entered in the competition and you have been competing. You have been just twice as safe as the average of the mines which have not been in competition, a fact which certainly indicates the value of trying by hard work to improve Safety.

"Not content with that, you men of Winton No. 1 have not just accepted that average, you have wiped accidents out. In so doing, you are at the top, at the pinnacle, of Safety. You have set the standard. You send inspiration out throughout the whole mining world, like radio beams, to other men. You men here stand, at the present time, in the bituminous coal mining industry, as the greatest single force for Safety. Your record stands over all this whole broad country of ours as the most important factor in encouraging other bituminous coal miners to work safely. Your record has brought, and is bringing home each night, in other towns, in other mines, more men safely to their families than would have come home safely without this record which you have set. You have been, and are, in the industry's eye, in the public's eye, regardless of the fact that you are out here in Rock Springs by yourselves—you are there, you cannot escape it. The public knows of what you have done. To you go the laurels, but I also add you also have the responsibility of keeping the flag which you have set high. Others need your example; may you always be successful. And again my congratulations to you."

Mr. Pryde announced the presentation of the trophy, saying:

"And now the presentation of the trophy, and the one who will make the presentation address has also come a long distance, and we thank him very much for that. He is also interested in Safety, doing a good job on his own properties, and is really interested in the Safety of his employes. He is not a stranger here; he has been here before, and is familiar with our properties. I am going to call upon Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Hudson Coal Company, to make the presentation address. Mr. Evans."

Mr. Evans replied as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Pryde, and gentlemen. I have come a long way to make this talk. I regard it as a great honor to have been invited. Mr. Pryde has referred to my having been here before. I was here about ten years ago, and had a very enjoyable time, and I assure you I learned a lot of things which were afterwards of benefit to me and my company.

"Now reference has been made by some of the other speakers to the fifteen years this contest has been going on, and to the fact that your organization here in Rock Springs has won it

Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr.

five times out of those fifteen. That, in itself, constitutes a remarkable record, a record of which you can be proud, you men who worked in the mines and won the trophy this year, and you other officials who were responsible for winning it in the other years. Five times out of fifteen, competing against the whole of the United States, is indeed a most remarkable record. Since this trophy was first offered it was won many times by one other company, the United States Coal & Coke Company. They, of course, were competing against a smaller number of mines than you are now, but they won it only four times.

"I am here, as you probably know, because the company which I work for won the trophy this year in the Anthracite region. This, I am happy to say, is our second year. I feel a little pride in that, but we feel some humility when we see you have won it five times, and another company four times. The real honors in the Anthracite field go to another concern than ours, the Jeddo Highland Coal Company, which has won the trophy eight times out of fifteen.

"Something has been said about its being a long trip out here, and it is, but it is a trip I was very glad to make; because it gives me an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with Mr. Pryde, with Mr. McAuliffe, and with you men.

"Coal mining men all over the United States know of Rock Springs because of the records you have made, and because of the contacts we have had with Mr. McAuliffe at meetings of the American Mining Congress and other such organizations. At all of these meetings, Mr. McAuliffe is recognized as a man who pays close attention to what is going on, and frequently

has something to say, and when he has, it is always something of value, and it is said in such a way as to impress his hearers with the fact that he knows what he is talking about, and he tells it so that others can understand and benefit. I have been one of those who enjoyed and benefited from such contacts. We know him as a man of clear judgment, who can tell others of his methods, and so that they can understand those methods, and of the many unique things you are doing here, so that they can benefit from it.

"You people who see Mr. McAuliffe frequently know him better than we who see him only occasionally. It is easy to see that you know and appreciate the efforts that he has made to improve the conditions under which you work and live.

"It is a great pleasure for me today to come here and renew this acquaintance with your Mr. McAuliffe, and with your organization, and to take this opportunity to tell you men how highly he is regarded by everybody in the mining industry with whom he comes into contact, and this group includes a large number of men scattered all over the United States.

"The competition for the Sentinels of Safety is, of course, well known to you people, because you have been in it for at least ten years, probably longer, but I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the people who originated the idea, and who are represented by Mr. Marvin, who has just spoken to you. He edits an extremely interesting magazine called 'The Explosives Engineer,' from which I am going to quote later, and his organization is the sponsor of the idea of the Sentinels of Safety trophy. They provided the original trophy, which you see here, and each year they provide reproductions of it, which are given to the various mines and quarries which win the contest. It is an excellent idea for increasing interest in safety, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to add my congratulations to Mr. Marvin and the company which he represents for its foresight in sponsoring the competition, and for the interest and enthusiasm of furthering it.

"I do not know how widely the Explosives Engineer circulates out here, but if you are fortunate enough to see the July issue, you will find in it a full account of the whole scheme, with the record of much interest, showing those who have won it in our Anthracite group, your Bituminous group, a metal-mining group, a non-metallic-mining group, a quarry group, and an open-pit group. We who are in the coal-mining end of the industry can see a challenge in the figures printed in that issue because all of the other groups reported winners with no disabling injuries, while we in the coal group all had some. There were four mines in the Anthracite group which received honorable mention, and there were four in the Bituminous group. In the Metals group there were six, in the Non-Metallic Minerals group there were five, in the Open-Pit group six, and in the Quarry group there is a unique record, as there were over sixty mines which received honorable mention as not having had a lost-time injury. That sets a goal for all of us to shoot at. These figures show the progress made in the groups over the years. Mr. Marvin has cited some figures to show you what that progress has been, but, if you look at them closely, you will note the progress is larger in the prevention of slight injuries, as shown by the fact that the severity rates have been reduced a little, but not as much as the frequency rates. The Anthracite group has the highest rate, and so should make the greatest reduction. Don't misunderstand me by citing those figures that the Anthracite group has made more progress than the others have, because I do not believe that is true. It simply means that our starting record was worse, and we have further to go.

"The unfortunate thing is that accidents still occur, and in recent years those that do occur have required more time for recovery of the men than in the earlier years. 'The Explosives Engineer' in commenting on this says, and I quote from it, '*in any event the mining Company must consider its severity rate as well as its frequency rate in order to obtain a full picture of the effectiveness of its accident-prevention program,*' and with that statement I heartily agree. And I quoted to you because all you who are thinking about the future will have to bear in mind the question of the severity as well as the frequency.

" 'The Explosives Engineer' is doing an excellent job in calling attention to these facts and sponsoring the competition. It certainly makes all of us engaged in the mining industry more conscious of accident prevention and its value, and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the officers of this company for introducing this contest and carrying it on, and express the hope that it will continue, and better records be made. And I am sure that better records will be made, as they have been during all the years the competition has been going on.

"Something has been said about my having come to Rock Springs once before, and I want to tell you men why I came, because it has some bearing on what you have been doing. My first visit was in the fall of 1930, and I came here in the interest of the work you were doing in the use of shaker conveyors. Some years before we had imported a conveyor from Scotland, and had no success with it. We were impressed, however, with the mechanical principle behind it, but were not able to make it

work. Then we heard of the success you were having here, and of the self-loading machine you had developed, which you now call the Duckbill, and I came out to learn why you succeeded where we failed. I went into the mines with Mr. Pryde, and I remember particularly a spot in the Winton Mine where bottom rock was being loaded. It was the first time anything so difficult had been attempted, and I was interested in it. I visited a number of gangways which were being driven in coal and were being undercut and loaded twice per shift, which was then a better performance than we had been able to get, prior to that time, and when I went back I impressed upon our men it was being done in the Rocky Mountains, and we could do it in the Appalachians.

"In that year, I also went into your 'C' and 'B' Mines, and saw for the first time the use of the pit car loader in turning some places, and the use of a small shaker in extending it so you could use the bigger shaker. This practice, too, we introduced in our mines after my return to them, in a modified form.

"One of the things which impressed me tremendously was a meeting which Mr. Pryde held in his office one evening. He called into it all of the Superintendents, some of your engineering force, and representatives of the other mines. I told them what we were doing in the Anthracite region, the conditions under which we worked, and endeavored to compare those conditions with yours here, and they told me a great many things regarding your mines which I would be unable to see in the few days I was here. I questioned them and they questioned me, and I know that all in all it was a most pleasant and profitable evening. I know that it was for me and I hope that it was for them.

"When I returned from Rock Springs to our own mines, I was filled with ideas as to the possibilities of the shaker conveyor, and I soon found we were able to apply the lessons I had learned, because in the next four years we bought more than one hundred outfits, and today, ten years later, we have three hundred shaker conveyors, and, in addition, 260 scraper loaders, 160 of them equipped with 25-horsepower motors and the other 100 with 7½-horsepower motors. We began to install scraper loaders in 1917, and have used them ever since. In fact, we did not install any other kind of underground loading machinery, except as an experiment, until the shaker conveyor came on the market, and after I had seen it here.

"Another thing which I noticed in Rock Springs was the spirit of friendship between the officials and the men. You have a method here in the West of getting closer to the people living around you, a much better method than we have in the East, and I was tremendously impressed by it, and as I went underground with your officials, I was tremendously impressed also by the fact that there existed between those officials and you men a good feeling—I don't know just how to express it, but I noticed it as being different than in our mines, and after I went home I took every step I could think of to try to promote a similar spirit there, and I hope I have succeeded.

"On that visit, we came and looked at this building. There was nothing particular going on here, but we were delighted to see it, and to appreciate the purpose for which it was built. When I went home I tried to visualize how we could apply something of the spirit which this building represents, but unfortunately we couldn't do it, because there is so much difference between the situation there and here, too much to make such a building as this practical and useful. You may think this queer, that I could apply the practical problem in the mines, but I could not apply the idea of this building and what it means to you men and the community, but I think you will realize this when I say that our company operates in a valley forty-five to fifty miles long, and in that valley there are ten communities, including two cities, and that makes it impossible for us to get our men together as you men do here. When our men go home from work, they go miles and miles away, and spread themselves out.

"You may believe I was impressed by what I saw here in Rock Springs, so much so that since then we have kept in touch with what is going on here. We have done this through contacts with Mr. McAuliffe, and through articles in magazines, and then again we do it through a visit one of our Superintendents made later on. John Reid came here particularly to learn the details of your bonus system, and to see if we could apply it, but he took the opportunity of studying the many other novel things he saw, and when he came back he gave me a ten-page typewritten report, and on every page there was at least one recommendation which we should adopt. Mr. Reid was fortunate to be here when you were celebrating the seventieth year of coal mining in this community, and he was also a guest at a dinner which was held afterwards in this building.

"He also went to the dedication of your D. O. Clark Mine. He wrote me a lot about the D. O. Clark Mine, and I want to quote only one sentence—'*This is certainly a modern operation.*' After the dedication he stayed a number of days and went underground with Mr. Bayless and made a full inspection of it, and brought back many ideas which we adopted.

"You will be interested in knowing that Mr. Reid is Superintendent of the mine which won

the Sentinels of Safety trophy for us.

"I suppose there is some curiosity on your part to know something about the differences between your operations here and ours, because you have made a record which is far above ours. You have had no lost-time injuries, while we have had quite a number. These differences in Safety records are due in part to our attitude toward our jobs, and they are also due in part to the differences in physical conditions. For instance, this trophy was won this year by one of our open-shaft mines which is one part of a large colliery. It is true that we do, in essence, what you do here, or at least we try to. We report our injuries separately in each mine and in each breaker where the coal is separated. That is one difference, because our breakers are fairly large manufacturing plants that employ eighteen to thirty-five men, and the dangers are different than in the underground operations; therefore we separate the injuries.

"In our organization we have seventeen mines, each under a Mine Foreman, who has under him six to eight Sectional Foremen, and as many Fire Bosses as may be necessary. Some of our mines have no gas and no Fire Bosses, and the men work with open lights.

"The trophy was won this year by the Olyphant Shaft Mine, which is part of the Eddy Creek Colliery, and the coal comes from seven upper beds which are tributary to that shaft. In addition to this there are five lower beds, the coal from which is taken out through another hoisting shaft nearby, so that the Eddy Creek Colliery consists of the Olyphant Shaft, the Eddy Creek Shaft, and the Birdseye Slopes.

"Now in this Olyphant Shaft territory, where we are mining seven beds, they vary from three to nine feet in thickness. The shaft was opened before the Civil War, in 1860, and has been worked continuously since that time. There are employed today in that mine 110 miners, 227 miners' laborers, 113 inside Company men (locomotive engineers, timber and track men, etc.), 12 outside Company men, and eleven officials, a total of 473 men in all. Now from the fact that there are more inside Company men than there are miners, this will give you a clear indication of the complexity of the transportation system, because, having seven beds, there are a large number of inside slopes and planes for handling coal, as well as locomotives, of course.

"The daily output is five hundred mine cars of coal and seventy-five cars of rock, and from those five hundred mine cars we sell about 1,300 market tons of coal. But in this district in the early days, they did not attempt to take out pillars, which is what we are doing now. All of our coal comes from the extraction of pillars. The chambers were driven wide, too wide, we think now, but, as a result of the chambers' being so wide, each is filled with broken rock, and we must get in between these masses of broken rock to reach the coal and mine it. All this may sound apologetic, and maybe that is why I wrote it. At any rate, that is the explanation.

"In this operation we employ 12 trolley locomotives, 2 storage battery locomotives, and about 700 mine cars. We have 5 large scrapers, 15 small scrapers, and 22 shaker chutes.

"Now as to our Safety program. I think you will want to compare ours with yours, and, in essence, there is not very much difference between them. We do some things different than you do, but all the essential things you do we try to do. For instance, we make a practice of awarding a Safety flag. Each quarter we present a flag to that mine which has made the best record during the preceding three months. We have awarded it forty-one times in all, and seven of those times it has been won by the Olyphant Shaft.

"We use other methods of stimulating Safety. One is the organization which we call Safety Key Men, which holds dinners annually, and which is working throughout the year. Fortunately for us, Mr. McAuliffe is going to come to Scranton next month to present the Sentinels of Safety trophy, and we are going to take that opportunity to have an annual dinner of the Safety Key Men. Membership in this is strictly limited, and if you are in it, you are given a decorative key, which every man takes pride in wearing.

"We have mine rescue crews trained in the use of the oxygen helmet. Fortunately we have not found it necessary to use them for a good many years, but we keep them in training because we never know when a fire may occur and we may need these men. Then, of course, we have first aid teams at all of our collieries. Each colliery carries on a first aid meet at which all of the teams at the colliery compete. Then, in the fall, the championship team from each colliery meets those from the other collieries in a company first aid meet, the next one to be held in Scranton within a few days. At that meet the three best teams we have will be selected to represent The Hudson Coal Company in the competition which the Pennsylvania Department of Mines conducts for the whole of the Anthracite region.

"In addition to these things, we try to stimulate the interest of our men. For instance, we use posters, putting them up regularly, not only on bulletin boards on the surface, but each Section Foreman has a bulletin board at his headquarters in the mine, and he puts up all bulletins there. They attract more attention there than on the big bulletin boards outside.

"Then we have another little scheme which is exclusive with us, as far as I know. We award what we call 'Safe Worker Buttons' to each man in the sections in which there has been no lost-time injury during the preceding three months. We encourage everyone to wear them. For instance, in the last quarter we gave out 3,200 of these buttons among a total of 7,300 employes. That means that half of the men in our mines worked in sections in which there were no lost-time injuries.

"Safety, as you know, is affected by cleanliness, or tidiness, and we attempt to localize the responsibility for keeping places clean by putting up, at any point where men congregate, a little sign saying that so and so is responsible for the cleanliness of such and such territory. We find that is a good thing, because men hesitate to mess up a place when they see a sign that another fellow they know is responsible for keeping it clean.

"I tell you these things in the hope that you will be interested in what I am saying, and in the faint hope that possibly something I say will be of value to you in your further endeavors to win this trophy again. There is a vast difference in the physical conditions which have to be met and handled, but in each of them, also, there is the same thing in the human factor, and that is of more importance than all the physical factors.

"Safety is affected adversely by difficult physical conditions, but Safety cannot possibly be accomplished, even under the most ideal physical conditions, unless all of the men devise and execute ways of preventing accidents. You men know that as well as I do, and your record shows that you appreciate it. But it is not known all over the United States, and in all other mines, and therefore I feel justified in saying it because of this radio that stands in front of me.

"*Accident prevention is a human problem, and it can be accomplished only by a group of people who are thoroughly conscious of the fact that it is a human problem, and that it involves not only questions of the number of props, use of safety lamps, the use of goggles and such things, but in addition it involves the use of the brains of the men who are exposed to possible injury. And that means men like you and me, and all those in this room. It involves also the use of the hearts of all of us, so that each one thinks always of the safety of others, and is guarding his actions so that anything he may do cannot possibly result in injury to himself or anyone else. That is the essence of the whole Safety movement.*

"The use of hard-boiled hats, the use of goggles, the use of safety shoes—all these things can be enforced by orders from the management, but the thing that must be done to protect yourself and to prevent injury to your neighbors can only be done by you in your own brain. It has been done here in Rock Springs; that shows that you men have been using your brains, and for that I congratulate you. Your remarkable record shows this, and it is a pleasure to be here and to congratulate you on having made that record. It is a pleasure to me to have told you something of our somewhat similar problems in the far-away Anthracite region of Eastern Pennsylvania.

"The solution of these problems is a purely local one. Here in Wyoming your mines come under the supervision of the Coal Mine Inspection Department of the State. With us in Pennsylvania the situation is somewhat similar, though the name is a little different. We call it the Pennsylvania State Department of Mines, and we have twenty-three Inspectors scattered throughout the state. We have had long experience with this system, and as a result of that experience (and we do not doubt that you people have had a somewhat similar experience) feel that this type of supervision is the best which can be had, because it is based on local knowledge of local conditions, and is under local supervision which realizes and appreciates the problems that must be met.

"I say this all because there has been a good deal of agitation in this country lately for the creation of a Federally supervised Department of Mines, which would have supervision over all the mines. We in the eastern part of the United States are convinced that State supervision is far better than anything which could be given by any such widely scattered organization.

"Don't misunderstand me to say that we in the Anthracite region have any feeling against the United States Bureau of Mines. We have a very high regard for that Bureau. But this thing is very different than the Bureau of Mines. We use the Bureau of Mines in many, many ways, but still we are convinced that the State supervision is best. For example, some of the services the Bureau of Mines gives us. Within the last few years one of their cars has been stationed in our region. It was on our property from February, 1938, to January, 1939, and during that time the Bureau of Mines officials, assisted by our own men, gave first aid training to 8,460 men, 7,400 of them being our own employes, and the balance were people in the communities in which the car was stationed. Some were miners of other companies, some teachers in the schools, and others.

"During the past year there has been one very serious explosion in Pennsylvania, and others less serious, and the occurrence of these has been used as an argument to show that the

State supervision is not adequate. We cannot see how the substitution of a Federal inspection for a State inspection can do anything to improve the safety of our operations, and we can see many cases where such an arrangement would interfere with Safety, or would necessitate an entire duplication of inspection forces. The greatest danger, of course, would come if there should be two inspections, with the possibility of the State Inspectors insisting upon one thing, and the Federal inspectors insisting upon another.

"The United States Bureau of Mines is represented here today by Mr. Denny, who will speak to you later, and I want to extend our thanks to the Bureau through him, Mr. Denny, for the many services which they have rendered to us in Eastern Pennsylvania, and to you in Wyoming, and to all of the other mining regions of the United States. The Bureau forms a clearing house and performs a service of tremendous value to all the mining interests in the United States, not the least of these services being their success in handling the detailed reports on which the award of this trophy is made. Every accident in every mine competing for this is reported to the Bureau and carefully tabulated, and on the basis of this tabulation, these awards are made. We recognize that the Bureau is absolutely impartial in the handling of these figures, as it is in every other matter that comes under its jurisdiction, and we are content, therefore, to accept its verdict as to who the winner is.

"It gives me very great pleasure, as I have said to you here today, to represent our organization, and have a part in this presentation, and you realize that this presentation is merely a part of a series of such presentations which will go on this summer all over the United States, and you particularly realize that Mr. McAuliffe will come to us next month in order to make a similar presentation to our mine. Think of this trophy as a symbol, let us say, or a recognition of a feat well accomplished, and a victory won. It is not a victory won after one effort, as one is on a race track, in a single shift. It is a victory won by a full year of consistent concentration by a large group of men on a subject which it is true concerns each of them intimately. It is a subject which may become stale. It is an indication that you men have been able to keep your eyes on a goal, and that through a whole year you have striven, and you have come through and have been awarded this trophy as an indication that your mine is the safest one in the United States.

"Needless to say, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to participate in this presentation, and, on behalf of 'The Explosives Engineer,' I want now to formally present this trophy to you, Mr. McAuliffe, for the men of your organization."

Mr. McAuliffe accepted the trophy on behalf of Winton No. 1 Mine with the following words:

"Mr. Pryde, fellow employes, Mr. Evans, and our guests:

"First, I want to set you right. Mr. Evans' first name is Cadwallader. He is a Welshman, and the Scotch, you know, don't like the Welsh very well, and perhaps George was trying to show that spirit in mispronouncing Mr. Evans' first name!

"Second, as to the young lady. She has been out fifteen years and apparently is the mother of one child. That reminds me of one of my girls, in her early youth she said she hoped to grow up and be the mother of two nice children. I hope that you may be able to keep this young lady here long enough to see her become the mother of two nice children.

"In accepting the trophy from Mr. Evans, I feel a great measure of humility. We have been

SENTINELS OF SAFETY TROPHY
Won by Winton No. 1 Mine

successful beyond our early hopes. I have told you, and repeatedly, that in the first ten years of my connection with the property we made no progress whatever toward accident reduction. At the end of that time we were running about fifteen thousand hours of exposure per accident, and I very nearly despaired. Ruth of biblical fame, you will recall, waited seven years for a husband; I spent ten years without seeing much safety improvement! And then it started, and when it did come it came with a rush. Last year the property went up to 124,369 man hours of exposure to the lost-time accident.

"In accepting this trophy, I am accepting it for the men of Winton, and not for myself, or for The Union Pacific Coal Company. For the men, most of all, who take the chances, and next to them, for the local staff who worked with them and tried to encourage them and inspire them to a greater measure of Safety.

"You may be interested in knowing that the two Winton mines combined made a better record than did No. 1. At the combined Winton mines you men worked 289,272 man hours of exposure per lost-time injury last year. I am going to quote one or two figures. So far, over the system, you are ahead of last year. There have been the same number of injuries, but, expressed in man hours of exposure per accident, you are somewhat ahead of last year. As of the end of August last year you had 111,331 man hours per injury, and the estimated figure for the eight months of this year is 116,719.

"Now this achievement on the property as a whole and at Winton has only been accomplished by concerted effort. I am not a compromiser, but I have tried to be cooperative with the men I work with and for, and it is in that spirit which I have tried to inculcate in the seventeen years I have been on the property. And as I have said repeatedly, when you improve your Safety record, you are improving your status as workers, as citizens, and as fathers. Those things go together, because there is something of a peculiar nature in man in that, as he makes progress in one direction, that progress extends automatically in a dozen other directions. So things have been getting better all the way around, as well as from the standpoint of Safety.

"This meeting has lasted a long time. I am extremely grateful to my friends for coming here; I am grateful to Mr. Marvin, and to Mr. Denny, and to Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans is a worker, and a coal miner, and a coal operator, and, as Vice President and General Manager of one of the large anthracite operations, he has brought us a real message. Now the anthracite region is older than our operations, but it is a hard industry to work in and, of course, as Mr. Evans told you, much of the work of the anthracite industry today is recovering coal that was left a generation or two ago, making the job doubly expensive and doubly hazardous. I think that was one of the finest talks on mining methods and systems I have ever listened to, and I know you who have never worked in anthracite mines (though doubtless some few of you have) were very much enlightened by what Mr. Evans said.

"Now there is one more thing I want to speak about. Some man, criminally minded, recently undertook to damage somebody by planting explosives in our pit cars, some of which went out in the railroad cars. Now, all men are fellow workers, and I think we should have the same kind regard for trainmen as for our own immediate fellow employes, and I want to tell you just what might have happened if the powder had reached the firebox of a locomotive. It would have unquestionably blown the grates down onto the track. It might have derailed the train, and would undoubtedly have burned the engineer, and it might even have blown the crown sheet up and scalded the men in the cab.

"Nevertheless, some man, criminally minded, did plant explosives in Winton No. 7½ Mine, and some of that explosive got out on the road. By the exercise of the utmost vigilance that portion was caught out on the road and did not get into the locomotive firebox. And then came that subsequent tragic happening where a good, well-meaning boy lost his life in a fire which may or may not have been criminally set. The ultimate investigation may enable us to determine that, but we are going to strive today, tomorrow, this year, and next year to find the man who was guilty of the first crime. We know that it was a criminal—the planting of the explosives. I think it is fine that you boys came down here today to participate in this meeting, and were able to put that tragedy behind you, and to come here to listen to Mr. Evans and his message, and to receive this trophy coming from 'The Explosives Engineer.'

"We are going ahead with Safety. We still have a chance of improving on last year's record, but if we don't, we will try again next year. That is our job. It is you men who, getting the results, are showing the way to Safety to all the coal mines, both anthracite and bituminous, in the country.

"I wish to thank you again for coming, and to thank Mr. Evans, and Mr. Marvin, and Mr. Denny, and our other friends who are present today. We want to try to keep this lovely woman with her baby on the property just as long as we can."

Mr. Pryde then asked Mr. E. H. Denny, of the United States Bureau of Mines, to make presenta-

tion of the individual certificates to each man in the Winton No. 1 Mine.

Mr. Denny paid tribute to 'The Explosives Engineer,' and also to Mr. Marvin for making this trophy available, and also stated that the Bureau of Mines had always had the finest cooperation from the Wyoming State Mine Inspector's department. He then presented a certificate of honorable mention to Superior "C" Mine, which was runner-up to Winton No. 1 Mine in the National Safety Competition. Then, in presenting the individual certificates to Mr. Hicks for the men, he said:

> "To my mind these certificates represent a wonderful achievement, an achievement on the part of you men, an achievement on the part of you mine officials from Mr. McAuliffe down, an achievement which I personally thought was impossible a few years ago, of working through a whole year without a disabling accident involving loss of time. The important part about it is not only to recognize your achievement and that of your company, but also to make it known to the whole mining work, and to the general public, that such an accomplishment is possible in underground coal mining."

Mr. Denny read the wording on the certificates, and then asked Mr. Hicks to accept them for the men.

Mr. F. V. Hicks, Superintendent of the Winton Mines, in accepting the certificates, stated that it gave him a great deal of personal satisfaction to do so, and thanked the men, the supervisors, the Unit Foremen, and Mine Foreman Wilkes for their part in making the record possible.

Chairman George B. Pryde then called on Mr. I. N. Bayless for a few words, who said:

> "I did not plan to talk to you this afternoon, as I talk to you quite often. However, I think it is in order that I add my word of congratulations to the Winton men for going through the entire year of 1939 without any injuries. I also want to express my appreciation to the men who have come great distances to talk to you men, and I hope you will get the same inspiration from their talks that I do. I hope you will feel it is a very important event when men come from Eastern Pennsylvania to make this presentation, and I only hope we can continue the same standard of progress as the years go by."

This very enjoyable meeting was fittingly closed by several selections from McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, and as the skirl of the pipes and the resounding boom of the big drum echoed through the hall, the men returned to their homes and their jobs determined that they would do everything in their power to see to it that the "little lady" and her child were kept on this property for some time to come.

Truth is a jewel which should not be painted over; but it may be set to advantage and shown in a good light.—George Santayana.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO AUGUST 31, 1940

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	402
Rock Springs No. 8	192
Reliance No. 1	46
Reliance No. 7	169
Winton No. 1	33
Winton No. 3 Seam	206
Winton No. 7½ Seam	20
Superior "C"	137
Superior "D"	374
Superior D. O. Clark	75
Hanna No. 4	100

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,595
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	2,175
Reliance Tipple	381
Winton Tipple	3,795
Superior "C" Tipple	801
Superior "D" Tipple	1,249
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	948
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	1,023

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,907
Reliance	864
Winton	3,392
Superior	3,664
Hanna	1,767

August Injuries

HAROLD L. MORGAN, *American, age 29, married, timberman, Section No. 4, Winton No. 7½ Mine.* FATAL. Asphyxiation due to carbon monoxide.

No. 7½ Mine had been shut down for a period of ten days, during which time the outside hoist had been moved from the old slope to the new one. At starting time a crew of men was coming down the new slope to finish various jobs in order that the mine might start operating the following day. Five of these men, including a Unit Foreman, were going to work in and around 6 South Entry. When the first

(Please turn to page 441)

The Constitution Of The United States

Signed 153 Years Ago

The readers of the Employes' Magazine will find in the current issue, a loose leaf reproduction of Howard Chandler Christy's magnificent painting of the signers of the Constitution of the United States in Independence Hall at Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, this noble work now resting temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington where it was unveiled on May 29, 1940.

This rare work of art is the result of Public Resolution No. 11 of the 76th Congress, which authorized a committee composed of the Vice President, Speaker of the House, and Capitol Architect Lynn to select an artist to paint such a scene. Christy was chosen and the Government paid him $30,000.

The canvas is 20 by 30 feet, affording space for life-size portraits of the 39 signers of the Constitution. The figures of Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton dominate the Georgian Hall, while Richard Dobbs Spaight of North Carolina is shown signing the immortal document.

Mr. Raymond Pitcairn, recently wrote an attractive pamphlet now being distributed to visitors to historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia, "to remind us of what Independence Hall has meant to America in the past and can mean to all humanity in the future."

In keeping with the spirit of the title, "Walk Proudly Here, Americans," the author adjures his readers: "If you would realize what has been achieved under the Free Government *here* established, then remember that:

"UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION

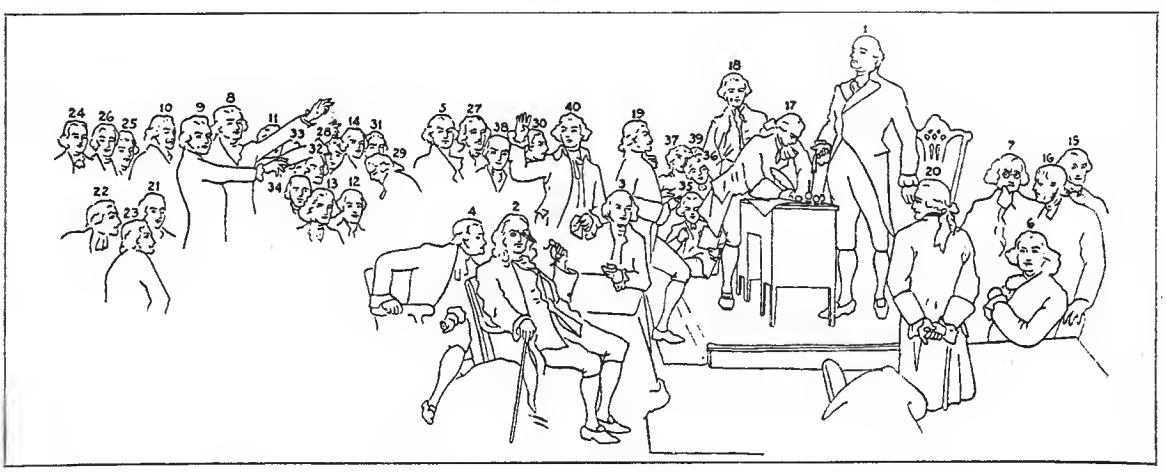
"The United States has achieved a growth in territory, in population, in resources and in influence unrivalled among nations.

"The persecuted have found Refuge . . . the despairing, Faith . . . the oppressed, Liberty . . . the courageous, Opportunity.

"All men have attained the highest human aspirations—the right to be free, in body and in spirit:. All children are assured the richest heritage possible—the right to be educated. All citizens are guaranteed the greatest power known—the right to govern themselves.

"The People rule. No man is King; no man a subject. Despotism is outlawed. The Will of the People is the Law of the Land."

Diagram of Christy Painting, Identifying the 39 Signers of the Constitution



1. Washington, George .....Va.
2. Franklin, Benjamin .....Pa.
3. Madison, James .....Va.
4. Hamilton, Alexander .....N. Y.
5. Morris, Gouverneur .....Pa.
6. Morris, Robert .....Pa.
7. Wilson, James .....Pa.
8. Pinckney, Chas. Cotesworth S. C.
9. Pinckney, Chas. .....S. C.
10. Rutledge, John .....S. C.
11. Butler, Pierce .....S. C.
12. Sherman, Roger .....Conn.
13. Johnson, William Samuel..Conn.
14. McHenry, James .....Md.
15. Read, George .....Del.
16. Bassett, Richard .....Del.
17. Spaight, Richard Dobbs....N. C.
18. Blount, William .....N. C.
19. Williamson, Hugh .....N. C.
20. Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thos.....Md.
21. King, Rufus .....Mass.
22. Gorham, Nathaniel .....Mass.
23. Dayton, Jonathan .....N. J.
24. Carroll, Daniel .....Md.
25. Few, William .....Ga.
26. Baldwin, Abraham .....Ga.
27. Langdon, John .....N. H.
28. Gilman, Nicholas .....N. H.
29. Livingston, William .....N. J.
30. Patterson, William .....N. J.
31. Mifflin, Thomas .....Pa.
32. Clymer, George .....Pa.
33. FitzSimons, Thomas .....Pa.
34. Ingersoll, Jared .....Pa.
35. Bedford, Gunning, Jr. .....Del.
36. Broom, Jacob .....Del.
37. Dickinson, John .....Del.
38. Blair, John .....Va.
39. Brearley, David .....N. J.
40. Jackson, William (Secretary)

Poems For October

THIS MONTH we present a few poems declamatory in character some of which at least have been the choice of recitationists for years. The first is the old and much loved "Ben Bolt," as originally written by the Hon. Thomas Dunn English, a brilliant American lyrist, in 1843. The song was set to music in 1846, and in 1847 J. B. Johnstone, a British playwright, based a drama on the song which was produced in London that year:

"BEN BOLT"

"Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt—
Sweet Alice, whose hair was so brown,
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown?
In the old church-yard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray,
And sweet Alice lies under the stone.

"Under the hickory-tree, Ben Bolt,
Which stood at the foot of the hill,
Together we've lain in the noonday shade,
And listened to Appelton's mill.
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
The rafters have tumbled in,
And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze,
Has followed the olden din.

"Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,
At the edge of the pathless wood,
And the button-ball tree, with its motley limbs,
Which nigh by the doorstep stood?
The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt,
The tree you would seek for in vain;
And where once the lords of the forest waved
Are grass and golden grain.

"And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
With the master so cruel and grim,
And the shaded nook in the running brook
Where the children went to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,
The spring of the brook is dry,
And of all the boys who were playmates then
There are only you and I.

"There's a change in the things I loved, Ben Bolt,
They have changed from the old to the new;
But I feel in the depths of my inmost heart
There never was change in you.
Twelve months twenty have passed, Ben Bolt,
Since first we were friends—yet I hail
Your presence a blessing, your friendship a truth,
Ben Bolt of the salt-sea gale."

The first sight that greets those coming into New York City by sea is the Statue of Liberty, the gift of the French nation. The varying reactions of the Frenchman, Scotsman, Englishman, Italian, Irishman, Cornishman and other new comers is well and humorously set forth in:

"FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE STATUE"

By Fred Emerson Brooks

"On the deck of a steamer that came up the Bay,
Some garrulous foreigners gathered one day,
To vent their opinions on matters and things
On this side the Atlantic,
In language pedantic.
'Twas much the same gathering that any ship brings.

" 'Ah, look!' said the Frenchman, with pride his lips curled;
'See ze Liberte Statue enlighten ze world!
Ze grandest colossal zat evair vas known!
Thus Bartholdi, he speak;
Vive la France—Amerique!
La belle France make ze statue, and God make ze stone!'

"Said the Scotchman: 'Na need o'yer spakin' sae free!
The thing is na sma', sir, that we canna see
Do ya think that wi'oot ye the folk couldna tell?
Sin' 'tis Liberty's Statye,
I ken na why thatye
Did na keep it at hame to enlighten yoursel!'

"The Englishman gazed through his watch-crystal eye:
'Pon 'onor, by Jove, it is too beastly high!
A monstwosity, weally, too lawge to be seen!
In pwoportion, I say,
It's too lawge faw the Bay.
So much lawger than one we've at 'ome of the Queen!'

"An Italian next joined the colloquial scrimmage;
'I dres-a my monkey just like-a de image,
I call-a 'Bartholdi'—Frenchman got-a-spunky—
Call-a me 'Macaroni,'
Lose-a me plendy moany!
He break-a my organ and keel-a my monkey!

"My-a broder a feesherman; hear-a what he say:
No more-a he catch-a de feesh in de Bay,
He drop-a de sein—he no get-a de weesh.
When he mak-a de grab-a,
Only catch-a de crab-a
De big-a French image scare away all de feesh!'

" 'By the home rule!' said Pat; 'and is *that* Libertee?
She's the biggest owld woman that iver I see!

Phy don't she sit down? 'Tis a shame she's to stand.
But the truth is, Oi'm towld,
That the stone is too cowld.
Would ye moind the shillalah she howls in her hand!'
"Said the Cornishman; 'Thaat's no a "shillalah," ye scaamp!
Looaks to I like Diogenes 'ere wi' 'is laamp,
Searchin' haard fur a 'onest maan.' 'Faith, that is true.'
Muttered Pat, 'Phat ye say,
For he's lookin' mai way.
And by the same favor don't *recognize* you!'

" 'Shust vait unt I dolt you,' said Hans; 'vat's der matter;
It vas von uf dem mermaits coomed ouwd fun der vater.
Unt she hat noddings on; and der vintry vind plows,
Unt fer shame, unt fur pidy,
She vent to der cidy,
Unt buyed her a suit fun der reaty-mate clo's.'

" 'Me no sabee Foleners; to muchee talkee!
You no likee Idol, you heap takee walkee.
Him allee same Chinaman velly big joshee.
Him Unclee Sam gal-ee;
Catch um lain, no unblallee!
Heap velly big shirtee—me no likee washee!'

" 'Oh!' cried sambo, amazed; 'Dat's de cul-ed man's Lor'!
He's cum back to the earf; somefin' he's lookin' for.
Allus knowed by de halo surroundin' he's brow;
Jess you looken dat crown!
Jess you looken dat gown!
Lor' a massy, I know I's a gone nigga' now!'

"Said the Yankee: 'I've heerd ye discussin' her figger;
And I recken you strangers haint seen nuthin' bigger
Wall, I haint much on boastin' but I'll go my pile;
When you furreners cum
You'll find her to hum!
Dew I mean what I say? Wall somewhat—I should smile!"

Years ago there was written a song commemorating the days of the Civil War, 1861-1865, which has been recited thousands of times. War in that day was conducted along different lines from the blasphemous method now employed, of bombing from the air, the missiles falling on women and children quite as often as on combatants. We give you:

" 'ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK' "

By Charles H. Tiffany

"The sun had dropped into the distant west,
The cannons ceased to roar, which tells of rest,
Rest from the shedding of a nation's blood,
Rest to lay their comrades 'neath the sod.

" 'Twas early spring, and calm and still the night,
The moon had risen, casting softest light;
On either side of stream the armies lay,
Waiting for morn, to then renew the fray.

"So near together a sound was heard by all,
Each could hear the other's sentry-call,
The bivouac fires burned brightly on each hill,
And save the tramp of pickets all was still.

"The Rappahannock silently flows on
Between the hills so fair to look upon,
Whose dancing waters, tinged with silver light,
Vie in their beauty with the starry night.

"But list! from Northern hill there steal along
The softest strains of music and of song.
The 'Starry Banner,' our nation's glorious air,
Which tells to all of gallant flag 'still there.'

"Then 'Hail Columbia' a thousand voices sing
With all their soul, which makes the hill-tops ring
From fire to fire, from tent to tent then flew
The welcome words, 'Lads sing the "Boys in Blue" '

"And well they sang. Each heart was filled with joy.
From first in rank to little drummer-boy;
Then loud huzzas, and wildest cheers were given,
Which seemed to cleave the air and reach to heaven.

"The lusty cheering reached the Southern ear,—
Men who courted danger, knew no fear,
Whilst talking of their scanty evening meal,
And each did grasp his trusty blade of steel.

"Those very strains of music which of yore
Did raise the blood, are felt by them no more.
How changed! What now they scorn and taunt and jeer,
Was once to them as sacred, just as dear;

"And when the faintest echo seemed to die,
The last huzza been wafted to the sky,
The boys in blue had lain them down to rest,
With gun and bayonet closely hugged to breast,—

"There came from Southern hill with gentle swell
The air of 'Dixie,' which was loved so well
By every one who wore the coat of gray,
And still revered and cherished to this day.

"In 'Dixie's land' they swore to live and die,
That was their watchword, that their battle ery.
Then rose on high the wild Confederate yell,
Resounding over every hill and dell;—

"Cheer after cheer went up that starry night
From men as brave as ever saw the light.

Now all is still. Each side had played its part,
How simple songs will fire a soldier's heart!

"But hark! From Rappahannock stream there floats
Another air; but, ah! how sweet the notes—
Not those which lash men's passions into foam,
But, richest gem of song, 'twas 'Home, Sweet Home,'

"Played by the band, which reached the very soul,
And down the veteran's cheeks the tear-drop stole.
Men who would march to very cannon's mouth
Wept like children, from both North and South.

"Beneath those well-worn coats of gray and blue
Were generous, tender hearts, both brave and true.
The sentry stopped and rested on his gun,
While back to home his thoughts did swiftly run.

"Thinking of loving wife and children there,
With no one left to guide them, none to care,
Stripling lads not strong enough to bear
The weight of sabre, or the knapsack wear.

"Tried to stop with foolish, boyish pride
The starting tear; as well try stop the tide
Of ceaseless rolling ocean, just as well,
As stop those tears which fast and faster fell.

"Then, lo! by mutual sympathy there rose
A shout tremendous, forgetting they were foes,
A simultaneous shout, which came from every voice,
And seemed to make the very heavens rejoice.

"Sweet music's power! one chord doth make us wild,
But change the strain we weep as little child;
Touch yet another, men charge the battery gun,
And by those martial strains—a victory's won;
It matters not from whence, how far you roam,
No heart so cold that does not love 'sweet home.' "

And now for a lighter selection which compasses the candor of childhood with the destruction of a love idyl:

"ENTERTAINING SISTER'S BEAU"

By Bret Harte

" 'My sister'll be down in a minute, and she says you're to wait, if you please;
And says I might stay till she came, if I'd promise never to tease.
Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how would you know
What she told me to say, if I didn't? Don't you really and truly think so?

" 'And then you'd feel strange here alone! And wouldn't know just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and we never use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack said it would be just like you
To flop yourself right down upon it, and knock out the very last screw.

" 'S'pose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to! Oh! you're afraid they would think it was mean!
Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if your fingers are clean.
My sister says sometimes I daub it; but she only says that when she's cross;
There's her picture. You know it? It's like her, but she ain't as good looking, of course!

" 'That is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be bought—
For that was the message to pa from the photograph man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that.

" 'What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why, often she's longer than this.
There's all her back hair to do up, and all her front hair to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people, just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do! But don't come like Tom Lee.

" 'Tom Lee? Her last beau. Why, my goodness! He used to be here day and night.
Till the folks thought he'd soon be her husband; and Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, then, as he did? For you're not a rich man, they say;
Pa says you're as poor as a church mouse. Now, are you? And how poor are they?

" 'Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am; for I know your hair isn't red;
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what that naughty Jack said.
But there! I must go! Sister's coming. But I wish I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and kissed you in the way she used to kiss Lee!' "

We conclude with a gallant lilting verse, that embraces all of human emotion, love, pity and the Grace of God:

"THE SONG OF THE MARKET-PLACE"

By James Buckham

"Gay was the throng that poured through the streets of the old French town;
The walls with bunting streamed, and the flags tossed up and down.
'Vive l'roi! Vive l'roi!' the shout of the people rent the air,

And the cannon shook and roared, and the bells were all ablare.

"But, crouched by St. Peter's fount, a beggar with her child,
Weary and faint and starved, with eyes that were sad and wild,
Gazed on the passing crowd, and cried, as it went and came,
'Alms, for the love of God! Pity in Jesu's name!'

"Few were the coins that fell in the little cup she bore;
But she looked at her starving babe, and cried from her heart the more;
'Alms, for the love of God! Mother of Jesu, hear!'
The steeples shook with bells, and the prayer was drowned in a cheer.

"But see! Through the thoughtless crowd comes one with a regal face;
He catches the beggar's prayer, and turns with a gentle grace:
'Alms thou shalt have, poor soul! Alas! not a soul to share!
But stay!'—and he doffs his hat, and stands in the crowded square.

"Then from his heart he sang a little song of the South,
A far-off cradle song, that fell from his mother's mouth,
And the din was hushed in the square, and the people stood as mute
As the beasts in the Thracian wood, when Orpheus touched his lute.

"The melting tenor ceased, and a sob from the list'ners came;
'Mario!' cried a voice, and the throng caught up the name;
'Mario!' and the coins rained like a shower of gold,
Till the singer's hat o'er flowed, like Midas' chests of old.

" 'Sister,' he said, and turned to the beggar crouching there,
'Take it; the gold is thine; Jesu hath heard thy prayer';
Then kissed the white-faced child, and smiling went his way,
Gladdened with kindly thoughts, and the joy of holiday.

"That night, when the footlights shone on the famous tenor's face,
And he bowed to the splendid throng with his wonted princely grace,
Cheer after cheer went up, and, stormed at with flowers, he stood
Like a dark and noble pine, when the blossoms blow through the wood.

"Wilder the tumult grew, till out of his fine despair
The thought of the beggar rose, and the song he had sung in the square.
Raising his hand, he smiled, and a silence filled the place,
While he sang that simple air, with the love-light on his face.

"Wet were the singer's cheeks when the last note died away;
Brightest of all his days, the wreath that he won that day!
Sung for the love of God, sung for sweet pity's sake.
Song of the market-place, tribute of laurel take."

August Injuries

(Continued from page 436)

of the five men entered the parting at 6 South Entry, he noticed smoke about fifty feet from the slope. He turned and ran back up the slope, telling the Unit Foreman and the other men that there was a fire. He was sent up the slope to tell the Mine Foreman, and the other men went down to the scene of the smoke.

There is a door in the second crosscut which leads into the second main return air course and Harold apparently thought that if he opened this door it would clear the parting of the smoke. He took a machine bar, went into the smoke and propped the door open. Apparently he became confused and went up the second air course a distance of about 500 feet where he fell exhausted.

As the smoke from the mine fires always carries carbon monoxide gas, no one should enter an area filled with smoke unless wearing the proper breathing apparatus and under the proper supervising official.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period July 1 to August 31, 1940, will not be eligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile which will be awarded at the annual safety meeting at the close of the current year.

H. M. McComas, Reliance
Roman Larrabaster, Winton

Page Mr. Ripley

Two lion cubs were born recently at the CL Bar dude ranch near Cora, Wyoming, property of Dr. E. S. Lauzer, of Rock Springs. The parents of the cubs have been in the possession of the doctor about five years, and the little ones have been named "Willkie" and "McNary". Cora is about 125 miles north of Rock Springs and its altitude is about 7,100 feet above sea level.

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Seams in Sweetwater and Carbon Counties, Wyoming

PART FIVE

Discovery and Development of the Superior Coal Field

IN THE early eighties, an attempt was made to trace the outcrops of the coal seams which were being mined at Rock Springs in a northerly direction. This work was followed in a more or less haphazard manner, for the reason that so much coal was in sight near the Rock Springs mines it appeared useless to go to the trouble to determine accurately the exact location of coal seams at any great distance from the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A few miles north of the present Winton mines, the coal measures take a sharp turn to the east, and the prospectors, not being careful in tracing out individual seams, crossed over to the upper, or No. 6, series without discovering their error, and for a number of years it was supposed that coal seams being worked at Rock Springs turned to the east, passing just south of that prominent landmark known as the "Boar's Tusk," thence easterly to the vicinity of Leucite Butte and thence southerly until crossing the old main line of the Union Pacific Railroad near old Black Buttes station, about 50 miles east of Rock Springs.

Several years later, it was decided to place prospecting parties in the field with the idea of obtaining a more comprehensive knowledge of the coal resources on Union Pacific System lands in Wyoming. In the Rock Springs field, the large sandstone ledge underlying Rock Springs No. 1 coal and the thick sandrock ledge under the No. 7 coal seams appeared to form the most reliable escarpments, and it was decided to use these floor rocks to trace the seams around the Baxter Basin uplift. After several months of prospecting, it was discovered that the outcrops of the coal seams worked at Rock Springs had been improperly traced too far to the north. These seams actually circled the north rim of Baxter Basin, No. 1 Seam passing through the ridge west of the present Superior "D" Mine, thence outcropping on the east side of Horsethief Canyon and crossing the Union Pacific main line in the vicinity of Thayer Station. No. 7 Seam circled the edge of the divide separating Horsethief Canyon from Baxter Basin and crossed this ridge into what is now known as "B" Canyon, following this canyon to the mouth of "B" Mine Drift Entry, at which point it was faulted down and appeared again on the east side of the main Horsethief Canyon and followed this east escarpment south to Thayer Station.

About this time it was decided that some of the older mines at Rock Springs were getting under very heavy cover and would soon need to be replaced by newer and cheaper operations, and the coal in Horsethief Canyon, being located within a short distance of the Union Pacific main line, received serious attention.

After the prospecting had proven that seams Nos. 3, 1, and 7, being worked at Rock Springs, also two of the lower seams, Nos. 9 and 15, were good minable areas, it was decided to run a preliminary railroad location up Horsethief canyon. This survey proved to be a feasible railroad undertaking, and it was decided to build the line and open mines on Seams Nos. 3, 1, and 7, with tentative locations for mines being made during the time the survey for a railroad was in progress.

During the period 1902 to 1905, a large amount of prospect work had been done to prove the continuity and minable value of the coal seams in Horsethief Canyon. The formal commencement of actual development work was inaugurated at "A" and "B" Mines in March, 1906, when Superior became a reality and a townsite must be chosen. The topography of Horsethief Canyon is so irregular that a suitable location for a main townsite, which would not be appreciably disturbed by future mining of the coal seams, could not be obtained, and, as mines were to be opened along the canyon for several miles, it was logical that several small camp sites came into existence rather than one centralized location for the town.

When it was definitely decided to open mines in the canyon, several names were suggested for the main town, among which were Leucite, Leucite Butte, and Reliance. The camp in the early days was known as Reliance, but was later changed to its present name of Superior. Since 1905, the Superior mining district has developed into one of

the main links in The Union Pacific Coal Company's mining property, and has had a production capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum for many years. The coal being mined in the Superior district is from the Mesaverde division of the Cretaceous system, from what is known as the Rock Springs Coal Group. The geological strata are much the same as at Rock Springs, but the shales and sandstones at Superior are much more friable than in the Rock Springs district, requiring either a coal roof or heavy timbering to support the roof strata properly.

In the early days the coal was won by hand-mining methods, using the room-and-pillar system of mining, with machine cutting of the coal gradually supplanting pick mining. For the past several years the mines at Superior have been operated under a 100-per-cent-mechanized mining system. Many systems of mining have been tried out at Superior, but the room-and-pillar system has proven the most successful, even with 100-per-cent-mechanical mining, on account of the mining conditions encountered there. One of the first attempts to load coal mechanically with shaking conveyors in the Rock Springs coal field was tried out at the Superior "C" Mine, in 1925, from which the use of shaker conveyors spread to other districts in the field.

The work of opening the Superior mines was started early in 1906. Considerable prospecting work had been carried on in this region prior to that time, but no mining was attempted until the Superior branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was built up Horsethief Canyon. The first coal was shipped from Superior on October 6, 1906. The Superior Coal Company was merged with The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1916.

Superior "A" Mine

"A" Mine consisted of openings on three distinct seams of coal. The coal from each opening was delivered to the preparation plant on a surface incline by, first, an electric hoisting system, second, an endless-rope system, and subsequently by electric haulage motors. The surface plane had a total length of nearly 4,000 feet. The first mine opened in the "A" Mine series was opened on the No. 7 Seam of coal, and consisted of a drift opening and a system of slopes. The workings on this seam were never extensive, on account of encountering dirty-coal areas. This mine was opened in April, 1906, and closed October 15, 1915.

The "A" Mine opening on No. 1 Seam, 2,600 feet up the surface incline, and 280 feet vertically above the No. 7 Seam workings, was opened about the first of the year 1907, to work out a block of coal south and east of a large fault. The mine was opened by both a drift and a series of slopes. The slopes were driven down the seven-per-cent pitch of seam for about 3,200 feet before running into a dirty-coal area. The mine worked out a large block of coal, and was abandoned in 1920.

The "A" opening on No. 3 Seam was located 1,100 feet easterly along the continuation of the surface inclined plane, and 160 feet vertically above the No. 1 Seam workings. This mine was opened October 3, 1911, to work coal south and east of the large fault mentioned for No. 1 Seam mine. Coal from this mine was lowered to a landing near the inclined plane at No. 1 Seam by an electric hoist. The mine was opened similar to the other "A" Mines by both a drift and a series of slopes driven to the dip. The slope was driven down the pitch a distance of 2,700 feet, and was in a 6½-foot seam of good coal at the face, which was overlaid with a very soft, laminated-shale roof which was extremely difficult to hold up and keep roof rock out of the coal mined in order to produce a satisfactory quality of fuel for either railroad or domestic use, and the mine was abandoned December 8, 1923.

The mine known as North "A" was opened by driving a rock tunnel northwesterly from a surface location near the endless-rope inclined plane to the preparation plant, and was driven 1,400 feet until it crossed the north boundary fault of previous "A" Mine workings to work out another block of No. 1 Seam coal between two faults. The mine workings entered a nice seam of coal 7 to 8 feet high, but this block of coal was located in a broken-up area due to the faulted condition, and did not become a large producer. The rock tunnel was started April 4, 1913, and entered the coal across the fault February 13, 1914, after driving the 1,400 feet of rock work. The mine was abandoned in 1923.

Superior "B" Mine

Work on the "B" Mine drift started in April, 1906. This drift followed the strike of a very thin lens of the No. 7 Seam, which widened out to about 6½ feet at the point reached in July, 1907, when shipping began. The coal was dirty and not salable for the first 1,800 feet; beyond that point for a distance of 3,700 feet there was a 7- to 8-foot seam of clean coal. This mine was opened on No. 7 Seam; the same seam worked at the first "A" Mine opened. The roof and floor is a soft shale, and requires heavy timbering in places.

In the drift at a distance of 2,450 feet, a series of slopes was driven down the pitch of the seam for 900 feet to the 2nd North Entry, which connects with the "E" Mine shaft described later. The 2nd North Entry off the slope became the lower limit of the "B" Mine workings on No. 7 Seam.

At a distance of 4,500 feet inside the Main Drift opening "B" Mine, a panel plane was driven up the pitch 3,500 feet to the outcrop, and this Plane and the Main Drift Entry became the main haulage arteries for the mine. This mine was a large producer for many years and was later superseded by the Lower "B" Mine opened on the No. 9 Seam, known as the Van Dyke Seam at Superior. This mine was opened on a seam locally supposed to be the same seam on which the Van Dyke Mine, two miles east of Rock Springs, was working. Diamond

drilling has disclosed that this seam lies approximately 160 feet above the Original Van Dyke Seam. The mine was opened during 1914 by driving a rock slope starting near the mouth of the Main Drift Entry, No. 7 Seam, on a 20-per-cent incline to the No. 9 Seam, from where a drift entry was driven along the strike 800 feet until a dirty-coal area was encountered. The main coal slope just in by the rock incline was driven down the pitch a distance of 5,500 feet to the boundary of the workable coal. This mine, opened in 1914, has been a large producer, but was worked out and abandoned September 6, 1940.

SUPERIOR "C" MINE

Work on the Main Slopes for the "C" Mine, which is located on the No. 1 Seam of coal, was started February 7, 1906, in coal having thick bands of shale, but no coal was shipped until December of the same year. The Main Slope and a sub-slope have been driven down the pitch 8,500 feet by January 1, 1940, but at this time appears to be close to the limit of the workable coal area. The slope has an average pitch of 7 per cent on a line North 30° 00′ East. Small cars of 3,500 pounds capacity, operated on a 30-inch-gauge track, were used originally, but now cars on the same gauge track are used having a 2.5-ton capacity, loaded mechanically. The coal is considered a good blacksmith coal, but does not coke. It burns with a white ash and leaves very little clinker. The coal seam is from 7 to 9 feet in thickness, with a characteristic marker band of shale or bone one inch to one foot in thickness about 2 feet from the roof. This mine is still a large producer.

SUPERIOR "D" MINE

"D" Mine was opened April 19, 1906, and late in the same year closed down, mining being resumed in June, 1907, continuing until February 1, 1908, when the mine was again closed. It resumed regular production in 1909, and was a good producer until 1927, when it was not needed account of lack of business. It was reopened in 1937, and is producing a good tonnage in 1940. This mine is a drift opening on No. 1 Seam of coal, and was driven 4,200 feet along the strike. At 1,670 feet, the Main Slopes were started to work out the coal to the dip. These slopes were driven 5,500 feet down the pitch by June, 1919, and still can be driven some distance before striking the unworkable area. Cover at the face of the present slope is 650 feet. The coal is the No. 1 Seam worked at "C" Mine.

SUPERIOR "D" MINE—NO. 3 SEAM

This was a small mine opened in December, 1910. Some experimental work was done with a long-wall system of mining. Neither this system nor a system of room- and-pillar work subsequently adopted proved remunerative, and the mine was abandoned in 1914.

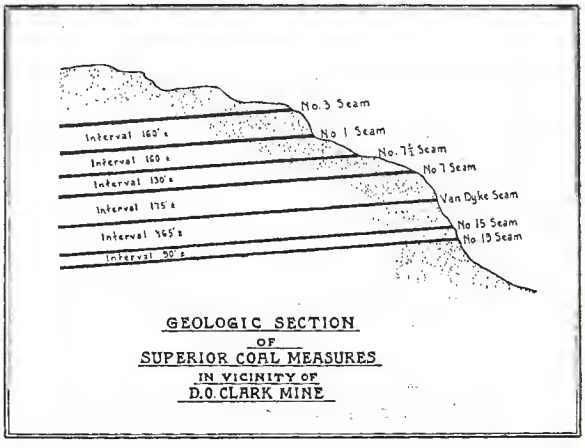
SUPERIOR "E" MINE

"E" Mine was opened during 1910 by sinking a 9-foot by 14-foot shaft 110 feet deep from the surface to connect with the "B" Mine workings, No. 7 Seam, on the 2nd North Entry off the "B" Mine Slope, which slope later became the main hoisting slope for "E" Mine coal. All coal worked below the 2nd North Entry was designated as "E" Mine coal, although development work proceeded from "B" Mine until sufficient coal was available to justify operation of the shaft equipment. An unusual hoisting arrangement was in operation at this shaft. The shaft hoisting engine was located in the weigh house near the top of the steel headframe. Later this shaft was abandoned and the coal again moved through the "B" Mine workings to the "B" Mine preparation plant until the mine was abandoned in 1937. The "E" Mine slopes worked coal to the dip for nearly 4,000 feet.

THE NEW D. O. CLARK MINE, SUPERIOR

When a new mine was needed in the Superior district in 1935-1936, the management was confronted with the problem of projecting a mine of sufficient capacity to be able to take up the slack as fast as the older mines then operating were worked out and abandoned. Several prospective locations were examined, but these locations would practically mean the abandonment of the heavy investment at the present Superior mines, and it was decided to diamond drill the unprospected ridge west of the Superior "D" Mine. This drilling proved there were lenses of workable coal on six separate seams of coal in the Mesaverde series.

To mine this coal successfully required an unusual amount of foresight and planning when projecting a mining system where a fine coordination of the mining operations on four or more separate seams would be necessary when these seams were to be worked simultaneously without entailing the loss of large areas of the coal reserves. The rock strata between seams were only 130 to 200 feet of rather tender sandrocks and shales, with seams varying from 5 to 12 feet in thickness. A great deal of thought was



GEOLOGIC SECTION
OF
SUPERIOR COAL MEASURES
IN VICINITY OF
D.O. CLARK MINE

given to this problem, and after several conferences of the staff a decision was made to use an endless-belt system of haulage on the Main Slope. The main factors determining the method to be used were lack of space to handle mine cars on the outside at the location chosen for opening the mine, and a desire to equalize the Rock Springs power plant load.

This modern mine is developed by driving a pair of rock slopes on a 17.5-per-cent dip across the strata a distance of 2,600 feet, intersecting four separate seams of varying thickness which pitch in the opposite direction to the rock slopes. One rock slope is equipped with a 48-inch continuous belt conveyor main haulage system, four sections connected in tandem, and discharging coal over a magnetic pulley onto a modern steel tipple for picking and loading railroad fuel. This belt has a capacity of 700 tons per hour. The other rock slope driven on a 17.5-per-cent pitch is equipped with a 75-pound, 42-inch-gauge track, an outside 250-H.P. hoist, and is used as a material and manway slope for the mine workings, where steel mine cars of four tons capacity, mechanically loaded, are used. It is also used to handle waste rock from the various seams. Two main loading stations are provided, one at the No. 7 Seam workings, the other at the No. 15 Seam workings, with ample parting room for empty and loaded cars, where the loads are discharged by gravity rotary dumps to loading pockets from which the coal is loaded on the belt with shaker feeders. These two loading stations are equipped to load the coal from the five seams of coal which will be worked at this time. The coal from mines located on the various seams will be worked 100 per cent by mechanical methods. Development work at this mine is being extended rapidly at this time, January 1, 1940, and 14.5 miles of narrow work have been driven since completion of the rock slopes in 1938.

Commercial Mines Opened in the Superior District

During the post-war period, several commercial mines came into existence. The first to produce coal was the Superior-Rock Springs Coal Company's mine opened on No. 1 Seam, and this mine produced 3,100 tons of coal in 1917. Then followed quickly the opening of a mine on No. 1 Seam by the Premier Coal Company. This mine produced 45,289 tons in 1918. The Rock Springs Fuel Company next opened a mine on No. 1 Seam, and this mine produced 4,000 tons during 1918. The production of the commercial mines in this district reached a peak in 1920, when each mine produced between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. Later, with production falling off, by 1939 the Rock Springs Fuel Company, with larger coal reserves than the others, was the only company to survive.

All mines in Sweetwater County, whether captive or commercial, realized from 1925 that, to remain in the coal business under existing conditions, it would be necessary to convert the mines into mechanical operations in order to obtain a reasonable cost. Most of these commercial mines did not possess sufficient coal reserves to warrant the change to complete mechanized mining and, consequently, these companies fell by the wayside.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

Mr. J. B. Morrow has been named as President of The Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. J. D. A. Morrow. There is no relationship between the two; the new appointee, however, is a Western man, having been with the Phelps-Dodge interests in New Mexico.

The coal mines of Australia, following a strike, are again in production and approaching normal output.

Professor Wm. Frecheville, Emeritus Professor of mining at the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, England, died July 30th. He was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1854, and received his education at the Royal Naval School and the Royal School of Mines, London. He was a Fellow of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, an Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and a Consulting Engineer, in addition to being a gold medalist and past President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dame Rumor says work has been started on the installation of a device for the elimination of smoke and fly ash on one of the stacks of the Cahokia Plant of the Union Electric Company, St. Louis.

Large quantities of smokeless fuel have been disposed of recently at St. Louis, much of it coming from Arkansas.

The St. Louis Smoke ordinance stands condemned by the State Convention of the Progressive Mine Workers of America recently held at Springfield, Illinois. Many Southwestern Illinois towns contiguous to St. Louis threaten to divert their trading elsewhere by reason of the ordinance, which forbids the burning of Illinois coal in hand-fired furnaces.

The 29th National Safety Congress and Exposition will be held at Chicago, October 7th to 11th.

Book canvasser (to little boy at gate): "Is your mother home?"

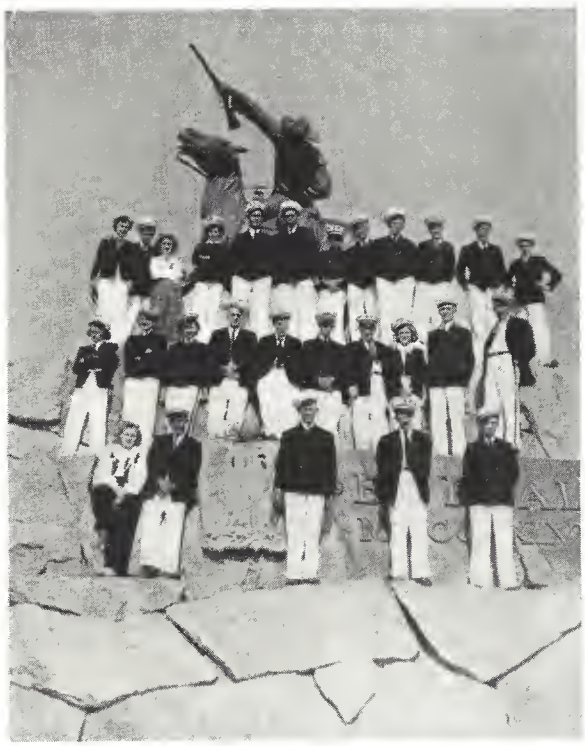
Canvasser (after knocking a dozen times): "I thought you said your mother was at home."

Boy: "Yes, she is, Sir, but I don't live here."

Hanna Band Makes Two Trips

By Charlotte Ainsworth and Josephine Briggs

ONCE again, for the third successive year, that splendid organization, the Hanna Band, started for Cheyenne on July 23rd. Having planned to leave at 6 A. M., Mark Jackson's yellow bus, filled to capacity with eager band members, left the city limits as the 7:15 whistle sounded. After a brief pause at Laramie for refreshments, the journey was continued, and we arrived at Cheyenne in the "nick of time" to join the great Frontier Days parade. We had been delayed by a flat tire and a mad scramble for a fifty-cent piece involving Messrs. Miller, Jack Lee, Pomeroy, and Milliken, vs. Mr. Ryder and Mr. Briggs. The parade was about four miles long and seemed longer in the sweltering heat. Immediately afterwards we retired to Lions Park for lunch.



Hanna Band at Cody—Buffalo Bill Monument

About two o'clock we went to Frontier Park and missed our annual argument with the Indians, as this year we were provided with seats in the main grandstand. Imagine our pleasure when we were invited to remain and participate in the parade of the next day, despite our soiled uniforms. A most comfortable night was spent at some tourist cabins near the edge of town. After we paraded we returned home, tired, but well satisfied with our trip.

OUR TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST

On August 18th we again assembled at Jackson's Barber Shop, preparatory to touring Northwestern Wyoming and Yellowstone Park. After making a brief stop at Lander, we had expected to go directly to Cody, but a slight delay was caused when the trailer containing the instruments broke away from the bus. While we were in Worland having the

Lander

Reading left to right: ROBERT MILLIKEN, JOE E. LEMOINE, "SMILING GARBO," CARLYLE POMEROY and FRANK RIDER.

trailer repaired, we passed the time playing duckpins. That evening we entertained the inhabitants of Cody with a concert in the business section of town. Henry Jones very conscientiously stayed up long

Sunday-Thermopolis, Wyoming

HENRY JONES, *General Factotum, second from right*

after everyone else was asleep to see that all the young'uns got to bed on time.

Early Monday morning we started for the Park. En route we saw moose, and many bears, besides

End of the Trail-er

the ruggedly beautiful mountain scencry. Upon arriving at Old Faithful in time to see it erupt, we started to Thermopolis, and about twenty miles from our destination the trailer again broke away from the bus. This time it was more disastrous for the trailer, but we were fortunate in not having any serious damage done to any of the instruments. We spent the night at Thermopolis and many of us enjoyed swimming in the hot pools.

The last morning we piled the instruments and baggage in the back of the bus and started home, packed in like sardines. Harmonica duets by Bob Milliken and Carlyle Pomeroy, and general fun and confusion lightened the journey home, which we reached about eight thirty P. M.

The Hanna Band wishes to express its gratitude to the various business men of Hanna and Elmo, and The Union Pacific Coal Company, who contributed so generously to these trips.

Proud Of Your Ancestry?

If you are proud of the fact that you can trace your ancestry "way back when", think how much prouder the lowly cock-roach must be.

According to Dr. Hebard of Philadelphia, of all known members of the animal kingdom, extinct or living, the cucaracha (cock-roach to you who don't know) seems to go back farther than any other—over 40,000,000 years! ! ! !

Of the mammals, rabbits and opossums can be traced back to the Eocene Age of the earth, some 30 to 40 million years ago, according to dear old Dr. William B. Scott, Professor Emeritus of geology at Princeton University.

Blossom Time

Easter lilies will bloom at Thanksgiving-time this year for the Bureau of Plant Industry at Beltsville, Md. Modern refrigeration and air conditioning produce a short artificial Winter in Midsummer, followed by an Autumn "Spring" in government greenhouses, so the bureau can promise blooms as early as October.

Horticulturists are now changing the seasons of many popular flowers by methods similar to those used by the government. Bouvardia humbolta, a "star-flower" in great demand at weddings and formerly obtainable only in September and October, now brightens the bouquets of even the earliest of June Brides. The Madonna lily, once a June blossom, is forced for special occasions in March and April. Ordinarily blooming in California from June to September, the Peruvian lily now grows in the East from May to July.

The Fun Of Coming Home

One of the most joyous things about vacations is the thrill of coming home. Going away creates a real appreciation of what home means. Home takes on new beauty, new appeal, new comfort and peace when we leave it for awhile. The dear, familiar things take on a new glow. As we again enter our yards and our front doors, we feel like bowing down and giving thanks as does Florence Bone in her beautiful little poem, "A Prayer":

God send us a little home
To come back to when we roam—

Low walls and fluted tiles.
Wide windows—a view for miles.

Red firelight and deep chairs,
Small white beds upstairs.

Great talk in little nooks.
Dun colors—rows of books.

One picture on each wall—
Not many things at all.

God send us a little ground—
Tall trees standing 'round.

Homely flowers in brown sod—
Overhead, thy stars, Oh God.

God bless when winds blow—
Our home and all we know.

Changes In Officialdom

August 16, 1940, Harry C. Livingston was appointed Chief Engineer in charge of surface design and construction work. Charles E. Swann, effective the same date, was named as Special Engineer having jurisdiction of underground mine development planning, taxes, and real estate.

September 1st, V. O. Murray was appointed General Superintendent, with headquarters at Rock Springs. His successor as Mine Superintendent will be Thomas Overy, Sr. Mr. Charles Gregory will assume Foremanship of Mine No. 4, vice Mr. Overy, promoted.

An Airman To His Mother

"'MY EARTHLY MISSION IS FULFILLED'"

THE LONDON TIMES recently published the story of a letter, written by a young Royal Air Force pilot, to his mother, to be sent to her if he were killed, that is poignantly beautiful and so saturated with high courage, as to justify its reproduction, together with an editorial published by England's greatest newspaper. Of this letter the editor of the "Times" said:

"This letter was perhaps the most amazing one I have ever read; simple and direct in its wording but splendid and uplifting in its outlook," says the young officer's station commander. "It was inevitable that I should read it—in fact he must have intended this, for it was left open in order that I might be certain that no prohibited information was disclosed.

"I sent the letter to the bereaved mother, and asked her whether I might publish it anonymously, as I feel its contents may bring comfort to other mothers, and that every one in our country may feel proud to read of the sentiments which support 'an average airman' in the execution of his present arduous duties. I have received the mother's permission, and I hope this letter may be read by the greatest possible number of our countrymen at home and abroad."

TEXT OF THE LETTER

"'Dearest Mother: Though I feel no premonition at all, events are moving rapidly, and I have instructed that this letter be forwarded to you should I fail to return from one of the raids which we shall shortly be called upon to undertake. You must hope on for a month, but at the end of that time you must accept the fact that I have handed my task over to the extremely capable hands of my comrades of the Royal Air Force, as so many splendid fellows have already done.

"'First, it will comfort you to know that my role in this war has been of the greatest importance. Our patrols far out over the North Sea have helped to keep the trade routes clear for our convoys and supply ships, and on one occasion our information was instrumental in saving the lives of the men in a crippled light house relief ship. Though it will be difficult for you, you will disappoint me if you do not at least try to accept the facts dispassionately, for I shall have done my duty to the utmost of my ability. No man can do more, and no one calling himself a man could do less.

"'I have always admired your amazing courage in the face of continual setbacks; in the way you have given me as good an education and background as anyone in the country; and always kept up appearances without ever losing faith in the future. My death would not mean that your struggle has been in vain. Far from it. It means that your sacrifice is as great as mine. Those who serve England must expect nothing from her; we debase ourselves if we regard our country as merely a place in which to eat and sleep.

"'History resounds with illustrious names who have given all, yet their sacrifice has resulted in the British Empire, where there is a measure of peace, justice, and freedom for all, and where a higher standard of civilization has evolved, and is still evolving, than anywhere else. But this is not only concerning our own land. Today we are faced with the greatest organized challenge to Christianity and civilization that the world has ever seen, and I count myself lucky and honored to be the right age and fully trained to throw my full weight into the scale. For this I have to thank you. Yet there is more work for you to do. The home front will still have to stand united for years after the war is won. For all that can be said against it, I still maintain that this war is a very good thing; every individual is having the chance to give and dare all for his principle like the martyrs of old. However long the time may be, one thing can never be altered—I shall have lived and died an Englishman. Nothing else matters one jot nor can anything ever change it.

"'You must not grieve for me, for if you really believe in religion and all that it entails that would be hyprocrisy. I have no fear of death; only a queer elation . . . I would have it no other way. The universe is so vast and so ageless that the life of one man can only be justified by the measure of his sacrifice. We are sent to this world to acquire a personality and a character to take with us that can never be taken from us. Those who just eat and sleep, prosper and procreate, are no better than animals if all their lives they are at peace.

"'I firmly and absolutely believe that evil things are sent into the world to try us; they are sent deliberately by our Creator to test our metal because He knows what is good for us. The Bible is full of cases where the easy way out has been discarded for moral principles.

"'I count myself fortunate in that I have seen the whole country and known men of every calling. But with the final test of war I consider my character fully developed. Thus at my early age my earthly mission is already fulfilled and I am prepared to die with just one regret, and

one only—that I could not devote myself to making your declining years more happy by being with you; but you will live in peace and freedom and I shall have directly contributed to that, so here again my life will not have been in vain.

Your loving Son,"

The "Times" editorial, commenting on the letter is as follows:

Per Ardua ad Astra

"Through toil and sorrow to the stars"

"Only with diffidence and reverence can the task be approached of drawing attention to the letter from a young airman in the next column; and the feeling that any comment on it must be impertinent inspires a strong wish to do more than draw attention to it—to write the equivalent of a pointing arrow or a prominent headline in the hope of making sure, so far as is possible, that no reader of *The Times* shall pass over or read lightly a document that may well become historical, a classic. Yet the circumstances in which the letter was written, as well as the quality of what it has to say, justify an attempt, however clumsy, to bring them out. The letter was written by a young airman to his mother, to whom it was only to be delivered on his death. It is a voice, as we crudely say, from the grave; and its utter sincerity—plain to all in its clean, simple English—is that of a man speaking in secrecy to his mother after he has gone to face his Maker.

"The first and most ardent desire after reading it is that it could be read and inwardly digested by our enemies. Our statesmen have said noble things about the British Empire and what that Empire knows itself to stand for; here is one, not a statesman speaking to the world, but a fighting man revealing his thoughts in the hush of the utmost intimacy; and he shows that in his secret heart he knows that vision of the British Empire to be the true one. It was built by sacrifice; it holds the present and future of peace, justice, and freedom for all, and 'not only concerning our own land.' Statesmen, again, have said noble things about sacrifice. When Mr. Churchill said to the House of Commons, as he had said to the Government, 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat,' the hearts of all who knew him and knew his country soared high. But to our enemies it may well have seemed but brag or bluff. There is no brag nor bluff in a boy's last letter to his mother—'those who serve England must expect nothing from her'—and, could our enemies ponder it, they must learn something at last of the faith which they have chosen to challenge.

"During the last war, with Julian Grenfell and Rupert Brooke and others, the fighting man found his voice in poetry; and a noble voice it was. Yet in the simple prose of his letter there is perhaps a wider and even a more glorious vision of the fighting man than theirs, something even surpassing Wordsworth's Happy Warrior, who, called upon to face some awawful moment, was 'happy as a Lover.' That is because the writer saw the fighting man as a part of a great whole. Just as his pride in living and dying an Englishman reached out into a care for the future of all the world, so his spiritual joy in doing his duty and his 'queer elation' at the prospect of death did not shut the rest of humanity out of his privilege to fight for good against evil. 'Per ardua ad astra' is not for airmen only. For every man and woman the path lies that way; and even that which Mischief meant most harm shall in the happy trial prove most glory to each and all who in 'this universe so vast and ageless' justify their lives by the measure of their sacrifice."

Labor Day-Golden West Celebrations

August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, the Old Timers' Building was a very busy place, the industrial and agricultural exhibit of the Golden West Days-Labor Day joint celebration being shown there. Many thousands witnessed the fine displays of wheat, alfalfa, hay, vegetables, taxidermy, wool, embroidery, needlework, Indian relics, and other things too numerous to mention.

Several fine parades brought out the throngs—First Aid teams had contests; several soft-ball games drew well; free movies, free candy, free dances—in fact, everything was donated by the energetic committees except rooms and meals. The Union Pacific Coal Company bands of Rock Springs, Winton, and Reliance acquitted themselves very creditably, and did not stint with their offerings. Several other crowd-drawing features were put on but, like the three-ring circus, one couldn't see 'em all.

The coal loading contest was, of course, won by the team from our Rock Springs Mine No. 4, the "boys" from Reliance taking second honors.

We do not hire men's bodies, we hire their minds and ability to think—and their loyalty.

We want their interest and enthusiasm—and we want their spirit.

That is what we are striving to get. We dislike to hear men say they have so many "hands" working for them. We want not only hands working for us, we want hearts and good will.

Arthur: "Is golf really good for the health?"

Albert: "It's just the same as medicine, only instead of swallowing the pill you knock it around."

What America Needs Besides Planes

By H. I. Phillips

WHAT America Needs Besides 50,000 Planes—

A spiritual awakening, and one deep enough to remove the notion that a man is doing okay spiritually when he manages to listen to a sermon over the radio once a month.

A realization that expediency, craftiness, artful dodging, compromise, an eager eye for the main chance and the spirit of every-man-for-himself have played too great a part in American life.

Some appreciation of the fact liberty is more than a word in a song, a reference in a newsreel or a free-wheeling device perpetuated by radio speeches and an ability to memorize the first two lines of the national anthem.

A little more respect for the ancient truths, the lessons of history and the word of God.

An immediate retreat from the cynical position that patriotism, intense devotion to the American system and a deep love for the American traditions are baloney.

A realization by all hands that man owes a lot more to his country than his country owes to him.

A return to the old-time standards of character that make it easy for a man to become indignant over corruption, come to a boil over injustice and get fighting mad over a wrong.

A decision to give the hotfoot to sophistication, the rabbit punch to smart aleckism and the bum's rush to the belittlers of idealism, religion and patriotism.

Elimination of "gimmie-gimmie" as the two most important words in English.

A return to the faith of our fathers, to the teachings of Holy Writ and the impulse in all crises to turn to God in humility instead of to politicians in panic.

The development of a red-hot antipathy toward chiselers at both ends of the line and the destruction of the too commonly held idea that if a man can do a dishonest thing and get away with it, it reveals a smartness worthy of applause.

The reconstruction of moral fiber and personal courage to a point where it doesn't smell like something the cat dragged in as compared to the acts and works of the pioneers.

A return to the conviction that personal independence and integrity of character are better to be desired than a direct Washington phone connection, a password or a tie-up with the right political boss.

Restoration of the church to its place of first importance, even if it interferes with golf, baseball, the week-end auto trip or the boating trip.

The capacity to sit through a good sermon in a church with as much eagerness as to sit around an insipid Hollywood movie, a broadcast of current scandal or the trial of a notorious gun moll.

The immediate restoration of the Ten Commandments as a guide to living, and the return of the Bible to top place on all lists for "preferred reading."

Speedy scrapping of such things as the greed motif, total reliance on the Federal Government, and the idea that all America needs for victory any time anywhere is a song by George Cohan.

Some appreciation of the fact that in a grave crisis involving the nation in war, it is not unethical, unconstitutional or bad social practice to sweat on the job.

A realization that when your country is in danger, and part of your job is helping to meet it, the main question shouldn't be "How much do I get—and will the hours be short?"

A tendency to give Uncle Sam better than an even break in the pinches, work for him without distrust in any emergency and fight for him without worrying over the hours, salary or housing arrangements.

The New Wyoming Stamp

A 3 CENT purple stamp was issued on July 10, to mark the 50th anniversary of the admission of Wyoming to statehood. On its first day sale at Cheyenne, 325,982 copies were sold, and 156,709 first day covers postmarked.

This stamp measures 84-100 by 1 44-100 inches and is in the form of a vertical rectangle. The central motif of the design which reproduces the state seal of Wyoming shows a central figure, copied from the statue "Victory of Louvre," bearing a staff with banner inscribed "Equal Rights," symbolic of the political equality of women in this state, the first in the Union to grant women suffrage. On pillars at either side of the central figure are inscriptions reading, "Livestock" and "Grain" at the left, and "Mines" and "Oil" at the right. Beyond the left pillar stands a figure with broad brimmed hat and lariat, symbolic of the live stock and grazing industry, while at the right stands a miner with pick in hand, symbolic of the state's mining industry. Across the top of the design is a straight panel bearing the inscription "U. S. Postage," and below this is an arched panel containing the inscription "State of Wyoming" "50th Anniversary," in two lines. At the bottom of the design upon the base which supports the central motif are the inscriptions "1890" and "1940," and "Three 3 Cents." The dates and words are symmetrically disposed about the circular tablet containing the numeral of value. Alvin R. Meissner was the designer of the stamp, Charles A. Brooks engraved the vignette, and Edward H. Helmuth added the lettering.

This issue was printed on the rotary press from plates containing 200 subjects arranged in four panes of 5 each. Plates bearing numbers 22583, 22584, 22585, and 22586 were prepared in March, and the printing of the issue was started on May 3, when the first two mentioned plates were put to

press. The second pair of plates were put into use on May 6 to speed up production. All plates are of electric-eye convertible type.

Schools

Schools hereabouts opened for the fall and winter schedule on September 3rd.

Sixty-three athletes from the "Tigers' " proposed football squads returned to Rock Springs September 3rd after ten days pre-season training. They will first have as opponents the Kemmerer High School team.

Dr. S. H. Knight, non-salaried State Geologist, Laramie, tendered his resignation effective September 1st. It is his intention to study volcanic formations in the Hawaiian Islands.

For the fall and winter term of Superior Schools, 513 pupils registered, 186 for the High School and 327 in the grades.

For the 1940-41 school term, the enrollment for the seven schools of Rock Springs is 2,056. The elementary schools show a registration of:

Washington	354
Yellowstone	393
Roosevelt	130
Lowell	117
Lincoln	72

Chosen to direct the activities of the various classes at Rock Springs High School, the students named will carry on:

Seniors
President, Francis Connor
Vice President, Oreste Berta
Secretary, Blanche Dolence
Treasurer, Wilma Hegedus

Juniors
President, Paul Juel
Vice President, Shirley Judd
Secretary, Fred Landeen
Treasurer, Robert Murphy

Sophomores
President, Paul Wataha
Vice President, James Whalen
Secretary, James Wilson
Treasurer, Philip Percich

Freshmen
President, Elbert McFadden
Vice President, Anna Schmidt
Secretary, Evan Reese
Treasurer, Lewis Larsen

Forty-three students from out-of-town locations have enrolled at the local High School this Fall.

Death of Old Timer Edward Brooks

There passed away on Friday, August 30th, at his home, Edward Brooks. He was born January 7, 1876, at Wigan, England, and had resided in Rock Springs the past seventeen years, eleven years of that time having been an invalid. His widow is the sole survivor. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, September 1st, at the Masonic Temple, music by the Eastern Star choir, interment in Mountain View Cemetery. His first employment with our Company was at Hanna in 1907. "Ed" was a member of the Old Timers' Association, but, due to his long illness, had not been able to attend any of its functions.

Joseph P. Walsh Dies

"Joe" Walsh succumbed at the Wyoming General Hospital on Sunday morning, September 1st, to which institution he had been taken the day previously. Born at Cheyene March 8, 1905, he had lived in Rock Springs since 1920, the past few years being employed on the tipple at Reliance. He was a member of the B. P. O. Elks Lodge 624, and of the local Council, Knights of Columbus. The funeral service was held at St. Mary's Cathedral, Cheyenne, September 4th, the Rev. Father Hartman in charge, interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery in the family plot. Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Earl Wright, Farson, Wyoming, and his step-father, Frank Tallmire, No. 2 Wardell Court, to whom goes the sympathy of their many friends.

Why Is Cod-Liver Oil Good For Us

Cod-liver oil is not a popular prescription. Most people take it only under protest, and find it difficult to understand why it should be better for them than cream or butter.

Why should the oil from the liver of a cod have any special merits, and be better than the fat in the milk of a cow?

The answer to this is that it is not merely the fat in the cod-liver oil which is valuable, but also the vitamins it contains.

Scientists have discovered that green food is an important source of vitamins, and that cows in Winter or in times of drought, when green food is lacking, give milk deficient in these essential substances. But cod never lack green food in the sea, and those around Norway have particularly rich green pasturage, so that cod-liver oil always contains an abundance of vitamins, even more than cream. It is this which makes cod-liver oil such a valuable food.

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

HAM SALAD
(Something Different)

One cup cubed cooked ham, 2 hard-cooked eggs, diced, ½ cup diced celery, 2 tablespoons chopped olives, 1 tablespoon minced onions, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika, ⅓ cup salad dressing, hot buttered toast.

Arrange toast on a heated platter. Blend and chill other ingredients for topping.

SCRAMBLED EGGS AND SAUSAGES

Two link sausages, 3 eggs beaten, 1 tablespoon cold water, ⅛ teaspoon salt.

Place sausages in cold frying pan. Cook slowly until sausages are browned. Mix in other ingredients. Cook slowly and stir constantly until creamy. Serve immediately. Top with a "dash" of paprika.

BOILED RICE

Two quarts boiling water, 3 teaspoons salt, 1 cup rice.

Heat water to rapid boiling, with salt. Measure rice and put into strainer. Wash by letting cold water run through it. Slowly add rice to boiling water, taking care in the adding that boiling is not stopped. Boil gently until a grain of rice when crushed between the thumb and first finger feels soft, without a hard inside kernel. It will take from 12 to 25 minutes.

When cooked, turn into a colander and pour additional hot or cold water through the rice to remove extra starch and thus make grains stand out whole. If rice is to be served hot, place strainer or colander over hot water to keep hot, covering it with a clean cloth. Rice swells three times its volume in cooking, so that when finished one cup will equal three.

PERKY HAM FILLING
(For 24 Sandwiches—"Party Size")

1 cup chopped cooked ham
2 tablespoons chopped dill pickles
2 tablespoons horseradish
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers
⅓ teaspoon finely chopped onions
7 teaspoons chopped parsley
¼ cup minced celery
2 tablespoons salad dressing

Mix ingredients until soft.

CABBAGE SALAD IN GRAPE JELLY

1 tablespoon plain, unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup grape juice, heated to boiling
⅓ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ cup shredded cabbage
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup pineapple chunks, well drained

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot grape juice. Add sugar, salt and lemon juice. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Add shredded cabbage, celery and pineapple chunks mixed together. Turn into molds and chill. When set, unmold and serve on lettuce beds.

CHEESE AND SOUR CREAM DRESSING
(For cole slaw.)

½ cup thick sour cream
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon celery seed
1 teaspoon sugar
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon vinegar
½ cup grated cheese

Combine ingredients and beat one minute. Chill and serve mixed with shredded cabbage or over any green salad.

Activities of Women

MISS LOUISE Hackmeister handles the switchboard in the White House and her memory for voices is so keen that the President has called her the "telephone detective." She has handled the White House calls ever since the first New Deal inauguration. Before that she had charge of the 1932 Democratic national headquarters switchboard.

Mrs. Mary P. Converse, who is sixty-seven years old, is a grandmother and lives in Denver, Colorado, announced recently that she had signed as fourth mate of the freighter S. J. Luckenbach. She is known as a world traveler.

Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Dean of Smith College, has been appointed professor of English at Columbia University, the first woman to be named to a full professorship in the graduate faculty of this university. She was the first woman to receive the John Addison Porter Essay prize of $500 at Yale.

Miss Carmen Renard of Buenos Aires, who is employed in the department of Public Works there, has been awarded the Kimball Fellowship which is

administered by Barnard College. She expects to study architecture at Columbia University.

Mrs. Madelyiene Rogers is a social worker in a five hundred mile stretch of a poverty-stricken area in Virginia and Tennessee.

From the beginning, the purpose of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial association has been to teach good citizenship and patriotism, according to Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt, a director of the association.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a daughter-in-law of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, for whom the house at 28 East Twentieth street, New York, is a memorial. It was his birthplace. Every year thousands of boys and girls visit Roosevelt House, where they hear stories of Roosevelt's bravery, energy and high-minded devotion to his country, in the very rooms where he lived as a young boy. It is thus that the association makes him seem a real person to these visitors.

Household Hints

Strawberries should be washed and capped just before they are to be used. If they are allowed to stand after they have been washed they often become sour.

To prevent sugar from forming in preserves or jam, add a teaspoon of corn sirup to the contents of each pint.

Use a gravy boat for filling jars with jellies and preserves.

Jelly will come out of a mold without trouble if, just before turning it out, a hot cloth is wrapped around the outside of the mold for a minute or two.

Glass stoppers may easily be removed from bottles if a towel is dipped into boiling water and wrapped around the neck of the bottle for a few minutes.

To keep the fruits evenly distributed when making marmalades, partly cool the mixture before filling the jars.

If the covers of jelly glasses cannot be found, put brown paper over the jelly after it has been paraffined and fasten the paper down with rubber jar rings.

Save all fruit parings. Put on to boil with water to cover for 10 to 15 minutes and then strain. These juices make a foundation for delicious fruit drinks.

Paraffin can be removed from a container in which it has been melted by filling the container with boiling water, then allowing it to cool. The paraffin will float on the surface of the water and can be easily taken off.

To insure a perfect seal with paraffin for jams and jellies, run a knife blade, which has just been dipped in very hot paraffin, around the edge of the container to a depth of one-quarter inch. Tip the glass so that the paraffin flows into this space.

Against another day's using, chop up some onions, fry in salad oil, strain and put away, covered, in the refrigerator. For seasoning, you know.

Pork chops are delicious things when baked in sweet cider and pineapple juice. Brown under the broiler when they're tender. Good.

For that tray of tidbits make some little fish balls with lobster or tuna. They go over with a bang.

If you should add half a cup of minced ham to your favorite waffle recipe, you'd have ham waffles. Can you beat it? And speaking of waffles, there are more kinds than there are cooks to make them. Chocolate ones are grand as a dessert. Add a square or two of melted chocolate to the batter. Cream and sugar go well with these. And another thing you might try, cinnamon flavored applesauce instead of always maple sirup on the common or garden variety of these admired cakes.

The Pantry Shelf

The old-fashioned idea of having one room set aside in the average house, dedicated to eating only, is on the wane. Apartment dwellers in the city pueblos have long flouted this notion, arranging their lares and penates so that every bit of space available in their cliff dwellings could be used by the whole family all the time.

It is easy enough to set up a diningroom kit in one corner of the room simply by using the table for a lamp and magazine arrangement between meals and clearing it off, perhaps dragging it out into the center of the room, when the cook says come and get it.

But this is the living and diningroom plot in its embryonic stage. Modern decorators are up to much more practical and pretty tricks.

Low, modern chairs clustered close to a modern table are left in position during and between meals. A handsome sideboard with restrained elaboration silver plate also stays put.

The main room is furnished as a harmonious unit with the diningroom sector, and even the maid setting table won't feel intrusive, so happily is this two-in-one unity achieved.

The lavish use of mirrors gives an illusion of greater space; the use of striped paper on one wall to give interesting proportions to the room.

These are dodges that any amateur can study and copy. There is a message, too, in the combination of patterned and plain upholstery fabric used. Even a budgeteer can profit by the example of a noted interior decorator, translating good taste to the individual pocketbook.

Suppose one has a sunny room with a room behind it which has a poor exposure.

Replacing the existing everyday wall with one made from glass brick is not an extravagant alteration, particularly as it leaves the householder with his original number of rooms, one of them now

more cheerful.

Conversely, a too large room can be made into two smaller rooms by a glass rock partition, without sacrificing light in either part.

Where stubborn stains have appeared on a nice wood floor in the course of the year's wear and tear, there's an oxalic acid bleach which can be used to remove them. Then when your floor comes fresh and free from irritating blemishes, you can sandpaper smooth and apply any finish you desire.

For a new home you may be building which has no basement, or for a basement which hasn't any too much space to spare, comes a smart little boiler which stands only waist high. It has a streamlined jade green cabinet, will heat the average six or seven room house, and in addition year round domestic hot water facilities are built right into the boiler!

In the cleaning program of fastidious housekeepers, the kitchen and bathroom are rightly given more careful attention than any other part of the home. Women have learned that, for health protection, any place that is devoted to food preparation or to personal bathing must be kept in sanitary condition. But some women make these rooms spotless with a minimum of effort, while others find the task lengthy and laborious.

When cleaning is hard, the trouble is due, more often than not, to the condition of finishes. More frequent use of the paint brush will mean less labor with the scrub brush and other dirt chasers. The right paint, applied regularly, will give the bathroom and kitchen a spick-and-span background that is easily kept that way.

For the walls, ceilings and woodwork in these two rooms, interior gloss or semigloss enamel is advised. Modern enamels shed dirt and hence stay clean a long time. When soiled, the enameled surface can be washed with soap and water without harming the finish—a decided advantage in the kitchen where walls are often splashed with grease from frying foods. Good enamels withstand the effects of steam from cooking, and resist the heat and moisture which is unavoidably present in bathrooms.

If the kitchen floor is of old wood, painting it with floor-and-deck enamel simplifies the job of cleaning. On linoleum-covered floors, a durable varnish finish will seal out dirt and stains, protecting the linoleum as well as reducing cleaning labors.

Fifteen minutes of systematic care every day should insure sanitation for the bathroom, provided everyone who uses the room helps to keep it tidy and clean.

Thoro airing is the first step. Next all fixtures should be washed with soap and water, the floor mopped or scrubbed, the woodwork dusted or wiped with a soapy cloth, and fresh towels and wash cloths substituted for the soiled ones on the rods.

Curtains should be changed as often as they need changing, certainly after the windows have had their weekly washing along with mirrors, lighting fixtures, and medicine chest. The washing of walls and window shades belongs on the list of things that need to be done periodically.

This is the month to turn attention to the radiators around a house. If you have rooms that are hard to heat, or want to conserve fuel, there are special paints which permit a radiator to give out more heat. If you want to save on space, there are slim, new radiators on the market which take some 40 per cent less space. And if you prefer to eliminate your radiators entirely from the room picture, there are radiators you can have fitted snugly into the wall.

JELLY AND JAM SEASON

Glasses of clear jelly and thick jam cooling on the pantry shelf are a familiar sight at this time of the year. But every once in a while there's a batch of red raspberry jelly that looks cloudy—blackberry jelly that doesn't become firm—apple jelly that turns into a gummy mass—or grape jelly with crystals all through it.

Cloudy jelly is caused by improper straining after the juice is extracted. This cloudiness is not serious, if the jelly is for family use. But straining the juice twice will help to make jelly clear. Use a Canton flannel bag with the nap side in, or two or three thicknesses of good quality cheesecloth, or a sugar bag. For the first straining let the juice drip and then squeeze the bag. For the second straining, use a fresh bag wrung out in hot water and do not squeeze.

When the sirup doesn't form jelly, there are a number of different explanations. The fruit itself may not have the proper balance of pectin, acid and mineral salts that must be present for jelly formation. To make sure there is enough pectin and acid present, it is best to use a mixture of ripe and slightly unripe fruit.

Another reason for the failure of the sirup to form jelly is the use of too much water in extracting the juice. Jelly will also be soft and runny if it is taken off the stove before it gives the jelly test. To make the test, dip a large spoon into the boiling sirup and lift the spoon so the sirup runs off the side. It's time to stop cooking when the sirup no longer runs off the spoon in a steady stream, but separates into two distinct lines of drops.

Jellies and jams may mold or ferment because the glasses were not sterilized, because they were not sealed properly, or because they were not stored in a cool place.

Jams are hot-packed like perserves or canned fruits. Pour mixture into sterilized jars and seal at once.

(Please turn to page 458)

Our Young Women

The Eternal–Question What To Wear

Dress coats especially take the fashion spotlight and shopping approval. Fur trim is applied with discretion, yet not niggardly. These are smooth, suave coats of dark color (high shades, too) that look much more expensive than the modest price mark. These are the coats that feature fur band trim, small flattering collars, narrow cuffs, and long lines of fur trim and silhouette of coat to add smartly additional inches to the figure. Black with brown fur accents, all black coats with smooth black fur trim, all kinds of the new brown shades also expertly trimmed with flat furs that will not be overwhelming, high colors in red or green and odd shades of gold or blue assure a wide and exceptional choice.

Casual country or sports coats come in dozens of different styles, wool mixtures and colors. Career girls, college shoppers and the high school girls are finding the best buys of the season among these modestly priced models. Here you'll find the camel's hair classic with belt, pockets, welt seams, and choice of either raglan or satin sleeves. Some are priced around $19, which is a buy for unquestioned cozy comfort such as these caramel beige beauties assure. Straight boxy swaggers in stunning tweeds and wool mixtures are tailored simply. Convertibles, coats with trick linings, fancy buttons, and plenty of "oomph" are attractive "musts" for any smart shopper, according to Rea Seeger, in the Chicago Tribune.

All purpose coats with a flair for youthful appeal come with incredibly low price marks, with plenty of snap to the colored mixtures in the fabric, with figure revealing silhouettes, and with eye appeal. Reefer mdels, blouse back with straight front lines, all kinds of clever pockets and details are obtainable in every desired color and contrast. All fabrics are cozy, warm, and supple. Stiff woolens seem to have gone forever.

Especially designed coats for the high school girl are star attractions. These are made of wool tweed mixtures, in monotones, in breezy big plaids and checks, and in colorfully beautiful plaids, checks, and a few stripes. Fur collars and trim are well under control. Sometimes matching dinks and even mittens are companion pieces, all for the sum marked on the price tag.

It's fun to be petite these days of sympathetic designers, for short streamlines are featured and played up to, not only in dresses but in suits, coats and ensembles as well. All these collections expressly launched for the pintsize shoppers are anything but juvenile, and something to beat the drums of approval about. Since so many of the small shoppers are functioning or operating with a small clothes allowance, the additional good news that these collections also are tagged with mercifully low price marks is something else to appreciate.

There's one superlative collection in town that features suits and coats for the sizes starting from nine. This means that the odd sizes also get a break, the elevens, thirteens, and fifteens. Smart suits with jackets that subtly accent the figurelines and fit the small waistline, definitely swank outfits that are as high fashion as anything ever cut and made for the larger figures, are abundant. Fine fabrics, stunning colors and patterns, glorious contrasts, sprightly ideas as to new buttons, clips, buckles, and other trim, make these finds tops for desirability.

A newcomer to the color lineup is a peculiar brown that has an overtone of deep pink. This color is used for a charming afternoon frock of silk crepe made with shirrings on the bodice and side-saddle drapery on the skirt.

Once again a New York designer rings the bell with her bonnet of black horsehair worn way down in back. In front, pink roses are massed to tumble over the forehead. It will be copied in all sorts of fabrics come autumn, as it is so becoming.

The study hour in college means comfy clothes. A good choice is a slacks and jacket suit of corduroy in honey beige. The long coat, nice with other things, has big frogs of brown velvet and is cut on double-breasted lines.

Hit the road, but take along a good travel coat. Oatmeal tweed, with flecks of black, blue and brown, makes a handsome coat done with a black yoke and back fullness. A detachable beige fox collar makes the coat right for wear en route or in town.

At home in town or country is a suit of natural pale beige tussor. The coat has big saddle pockets and closes with small gold buttons over box-pleated skirt. The blouse is orange linen.

American designers are responsible for much of the stunning new jewelry on the fall market, and with this country looking less and less to Paris for inspiration when it comes to clothes and accessories,

one is almost breathless in waiting for other sparkling ornaments that are to be released.

These will come along in ample time to add needed glitter to the fall frock, which no doubt has been chosen in one of the new dark shades.

The most outstanding jewelry mode on the market right now are the clever things for the pompadour coiffures which are taking on bejeweled airs just as they did back in the Empress Eugenie's time —only the 1940 versions are not near as elaborate. But what girl or young woman since time immemorial has not adored twining wreaths of jewels or flowers in her hair?

Among the new colors in materials, one finds several browns, Indian summer, which is a ripe russet shade; juniper green, deep and suggesting our own mountain forests; scarecrow gray, a gun metal color; huckleberry purple, a frosty purple which will look regal on some women, and a night-flight blue, which is what some style writers are calling "autumn navy."

Going back to the jewelry, there is a decided "yes" when it comes to the query from some readers as to the wearing of costume jewelry for fall. Some of the new pieces have a "dress-makers'" flair all their own and a look of genuine elegance even when made of the synthetic stones. Many of the clips and belt buckles and corsage pins match and are huge and showy. There are single bracelets and double ones and triple and even quadruple effects, and these are as dramatic as the other pieces and play an important role also in completing the smart daytime ensembles.

Unless teeth are as white as pearls, do not use a poppy colored lipstick. Select a dark red, as near the natural lip coloring as you can find. Vivid lip smear calls attention to teeth that are not as perfect or as pretty as they might be.

Dentists tell us that teeth should be scoured after each meal; one shouldn't delay because chemical changes in food deposits left on the teeth go on rapidly, make inroads in the enamel. If you've put in an afternoon in close companionship with the bonbon box, scour your teeth when the nibbling is at an end. Don't wait.

STENO'S LAMENT

Contributed—Author Unknown

I hope there is some sort of heaven
Where bosses go after they die—
That's in charge of a beautiful steno
With a certain hard gleam in her eye
As she ushers him into HER office,
Hands him note book, and pencil, and pad
And says: "Henceforth, you take MY dictation
And you won't find it easy, you cad!"

"You shall take down my muttered phonetics
And transcribe them correctly to rule,
If you make a mistake in a comma or dash
I shall certainly brand you a fool.
I require perfection in typing,
In grammar, in spelling, in tact—
For should I perchance use an incorrect word
You'll correct and not mention the fact."

"I demand that you have every virtue
Yet work like a slave all day long
And don't let the click of the typewriter keys
Induce you to break into song,
For now that you've landed in heaven (?)
Where justice is quick, sure, and true—
The Golden Rule adage we strictly enforce—
And supply no erasers for you."

NOT ENOUGH

There was once a man unique
Who imagined himself quite a sheik
But the girls didn't fall
For the fellow at all—
He made only twenty a week.

LOVING HANDS

The top sergeant sang out just before the company was dismissed:

"All those fond of music step two paces forward."

With visions of a soft job in the regimental band, half a dozen men men stepped out.

The sergeant growled:

"Now then, you six mugs get busy and carry that piano up to the top floor of the officers' quarters."

There is a bit of good, sound philosophy in the following sign recently observed in a Chinese laundry:

You want credit,
Me no give.
You get sore.
You want credit,
Me give,
You no pay,
Me get sore;
Better you get sore.

—Scholastic, New York.

Bill: Well, Harry, I've decided to retire and go back to Scotland for a wee visit.

Harry: Sounds good, Bill, but it'll take quite a bit of money, won't it?

Bill: Oh, I'm not worrying about that. I've invented something new and I expect to make a million dollars on it.

Harry: D'ja get a docket on it?

Bill: No, but I can't miss on a sure thing like this.

Harry: What is it?

Bill: A champagne bottle that says "Mom" instead of "Pop."

Our Little Folks

Your Guess

A nickel and a dime sat on a fence. The nickel fell off—why didn't the dime? *It has more sense (cents.)*

What business is a skin game? *Fur business.*

What can walk over water and under water, yet does not touch water? *A man walking over a bridge with a pail of water on his head.*

Why is a lollypop like a race horse? *Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.*

If the ice wagon, including the ice, weighs 2000 pounds, what does the ice man weigh? *He weighs the ice.*

What is it that you can cut at both ends to make it longer? *A ditch.*

What sort of hair has a king's dog? *Dog's hair.*

If your mother-in-law was in jail what would be your favorite letter? *Letter B.*

Why should "Watermelon" be a good name for a newspaper? *Because its insides would really be read.*

Very Simple

They were sitting on the piazza of a summer hotel swapping stories.

"Ever hear this one?" asked the dark young man. "A dog was tied to a rope 14 feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get the bone?"

"Oh, that's an old gag," said his companion. "You want me to say, 'give it up' and then you'll say, 'That's what the other cur did.' "

"No, you're wrong, for the dog got the bone."

"Well, how did he get it?"

"Why, the other end of the rope wasn't tied."

Can you add one to a certain number with the result that one actually is subtracted? Put this problem up to your friends and when they give up, show them what a wizard at figures you are:

Write the Roman designation for 20, that is XX. Now place I (one) between the two Xs and you have XIX, which is 19. Thus by adding one to 20, you subtract as you add.

Hen Fruit

A woman motorist asked a roadstand proprietor how much his eggs were. The farmer, being in a flip mood, replied, "Whatever they are now, if you got eight dozen for 72 cents, they would cost you the price of one dozen more."

How much were they? If you're surprised by the answer, remember this is just a puzzle.

The Lion and the Mouse

Once, when a lion was asleep, a little mouse began running up and down upon him. This soon awakened the lion, who placed his huge paw upon the mouse and opened his big jaws to swallow him.

"Pardon, O King," cried the little mouse; "forgive me this time, I shall never forget it. Who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?"

The lion was so tickled at the idea of the mouse being able to help him that he lifted up his paw and let him go.

Some time after, the lion was caught in a trap. The hunters who desired to carry him alive to the king, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a wagon on which to carry him. Just then the little mouse happened to pass by, and seeing the sad plight of the lion, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the king of the beasts.

"Little friends may prove great friends," said the little mouse.

A Little Teaser

Now that our attention is on Europe so much, you should know more about it. Can you name nine European countries of which the initial letters are the same as the finals?

We will have to admit there's a little catch in this, and only the brightest will be able to answer. But if you will keep your wits about you, you will get the idea. The nine countries are Turkey, Holland, England, and France, Italy, Norway, Austria, Lithuania, and Spain, the first letters of which are the same as "the finals."

A tourist stopped his car on the road and asked a little country boy how far it was to Smithville.

The little boy replied: "It's 24,999 miles the way you're going, but if you turn around it ain't but four."

Old Lady: "My boy, it makes me sick at heart to see you smoking."

Youthful Smoker: "Oh, ye got to get used to it, ma'am. It uster make me sick, too."

Left or Right

The teacher was relating an encounter she had with a tramp on the highway that morning. With breathless interest the youngsters followed the narrative, and the teacher, reaching the climax of her story, concluded: "And then I fainted."

Little Jimmy Jones was the first to break the silence. "With yer left, or with yer right?" he asked.

The Pantry Shelf

(Continued from page 454)

Water for cooking vegetables should be boiling rapidly and kept boiling throughout the cooking period. The following vegetables are cooked in water enough to cover and are cooked in uncovered pan. The cooking time follows each vegetable named:

Artichokes, 30 to 40 minutes. Asparagus, 20 to 25 minutes. Beans, string or snap, 15 to 18 minutes. Beans, lima, 30 minutes or more. Corn, 5 to 10 minutes. Kohlrabi or cabbage turnip, diced, 30 to 35 minutes. Parsnips, whole, 15 to 20 minutes, cut, 25 to 30 minutes. Peas, 20 to 25 minutes. Spinach, 10 to 15 minutes. Turnips and rutabagas, 30 to 45 minutes.

The following are cooked in a large amount of water and the pan is uncovered:

Broccoli, 10 to 15 minutes. Brussel sprouts, 15 to 17 minutes. Cabbage, 7 to 10 minutes. Onions, 20 to 30 minutes. Cauliflower, whole, 25 to 30 minutes.

The following are cooked in enough water to cover and cooked in a covered pan:

Beets, whole, 30 to 60 minutes. Celery, 15 to 30 minutes. Potatoes, white, 20 to 25 minutes. Potatoes, sweet and yams, 30 to 40 minutes.

The following are cooked in a small amount of water and are cooked covered:

Carrots, 15 to 20 minutes. Eggplant, 10 to 15 minutes. Mushrooms, 5 to 8 minutes. Squash, summer, 15 to 20 minutes.

Okra or gumbo, sliced, are cooked with tomatoes to cover, in a covered pan, for 30 to 45 minutes. When cooking tomatoes no water is used and they are cooked in a covered pan, 20 to 25 minutes.

It is wise to keep this reminder in a good place so that it can be within reach when cooking vegetables. In doing this you can be sure that your vegetables when cooked will be very tender, inasmuch as they will not be under or over cooked.

One out of every three telephone calls by residential subscribers is made by a woman to a shop. Most of these calls are made between 9 a. m. and noon. Lt. Colonel E. T. Crutchley, Public Relations Officer of the Post Office, speaking in England said that these facts had emerged from a confidential analysis of 37,000 calls.

For two hours he had been a pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging anywhere from George Arliss to a humming-bird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like to see me imitate now?" asked the bore.

The man moved. He spoke: "How about a ground hog that's seen its shadow?"

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zaversnik, of Elk, Washington, are visiting here with relatives.

Harry Dooley is confined to his home with illness.

John Retford was a business visitor in Denver, Colorado.

Haydn Williams has returned from a two weeks vacation spent in Oregon and California.

Mrs. David Mason and son, Thomas, have returned from a visit with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Dwight J. Jones and children are visiting in Worland.

Bert Taylor is receiving treatment at the Wyoming General Hospital for an injury received recently in an automobile accident east of town.

Ben Butler and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

Everett Benz is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. D. Powell has returned from a visit with relatives in Riverside, California.

John R. McTee and family have returned from a vacation spent in the Yellowstone National Park.

John Hamilton was a business visitor in Green River.

Otto Aho has returned to Washington, D. C., after having visited here for one month with his mother, Mrs. Henry Aho.

Matt Perkovich has returned from a business trip to Denver, Colorado.

John Yanko has been on the sick list for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Anderson are visiting with relatives in southern Utah.

George Marushack was called to Mount Harris, Colorado, by the death of his nephew, Rudolph Krasovec.

R. J. Matson and family visited with relatives in Jackson.

Miss Ruth Stevenson has gone to Denver, Colorado, where she will be a student at Denver University the coming year.

Peter Swizek and Mike Militich were business visitors in Green River.

August Bakka was on the sick list for one week.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Hatt are spending a vacation in southern California.

Mrs. Fred Menghini visited relatives in Superior.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Harrigan and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lane visited in Reno, Nevada, and in California during the month.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles and son, Warren, visited during the month in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Vilas Compton are the parents of a baby son born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter, Lois, spent the Labor Day holidays in Ogden, Utah.

Congratulations are extended to the Cubs and those who helped in making the float which took the second prize of $50 in the parade Labor day at Rock Springs.

Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. Thos. Hall, Mrs. Johnny Bastalich, and Margie Zelenka spent several days in Evanston, Wyoming, and also attended the Almy Day celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradley, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bonuchi spent the holidays in Yellowstone National Park.

Mrs. Margaret Rafferty has returned home from California after an extended visit there.

Miss Sumiko Hattori left recently for California, where she will enter Woodbury's College.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Gasper Pinter, whose marriage took place recently. Mrs. Pinter was the former Miss Alice Borzago. They are making their home in Rock Springs.

Superior

Mrs. Cecil Fenn and Mrs. John Matson, of Kemmerer, recently visited at the home of their mother, Mrs. Julia Fabian.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Jokinen have moved to Rock Springs to make their home.

Mrs. Hilda Musgrove, of Washington, has been visiting friends in Superior this month.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haumont, of Broken Bow, Nebraska, visited here a few days with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Christensen.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Dodds, of Lafayette, Indiana, visited in Superior during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Petrina, Jr., have moved to Washington to make their home.

Mrs. Swanson and daughter, Joyce, of Lander, have returned to their home after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam and Doris Johnson visited during the month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wylam.

Bud Flockhart, who has spent the summer in Superior, has returned to his home in Grand Junction, Colorado, where he will attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haag are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs on Thursday, August 22nd.

Mike Baro, Jr., has returned to Superior after spending the summer attending the University of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rogers, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Wright, of Cheyenne, were Superior visitors during the month.

Molly Mae Pecolar left for Big Piney in September, where she will teach school this winter.

Mrs. Anna Pecolar died at her home in Superior Sunday morning, September 1st. She had been a resident of Wyoming for fifty years. Funeral services were held at the North Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs September 5th. Mrs. Pecolar is survived by four sons and three daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Johnson have moved to Oregon to make their home.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Alert Edlund are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby daughter, born at the Hospital in Rock Springs on September 15th.

Miss Lavone Kenington, of Salt Lake City, spent a week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs.

Mrs. S. Sullivan and daughter, of Pocatello, Idaho, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas.

Mrs. G. H. Moranville and two sons spent a few days in Winton visiting with friends and arranging for shipment of their personal effects to Los Angeles, California, where Dr. Moranville is located.

Mr. Oscar Toy, who has spent the past few months here with relatives, has left for Detroit, Michigan.

Several Winton hunters went out the opening day of the antelope season, September 15th, and returned with game.

Ronald Hester, who has been a patient at a hospital in Salt Lake City, has returned to Winton.

Mr. Joe Birleffi, of Ft. Bridger, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dodds.

Mr. and Mrs. James Christensen and daughter, Mrs. Hans Robinson, of Denver, Colorado, who has been visiting here, spent a few days visiting relatives in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Roy McDonald, Sr., honored her daughter, Mrs. Donald Moss, at a miscellaneous shower at the Community Building on Monday, September 9th. Bridge prizes went to Mrs. Longwith and Mrs. Glenn Sprowell, and Five Hundred prizes to Mrs. Lizzie Moss and Mrs. Robert Nesbit. At the close of the evening a nice luncheon was served and Mrs. Moss was the recipient of many useful gifts.

Miss Betty Gibbs is attending High School in Bountiful, Utah.

Mr. Albert Gunther, of Jackson, Wyoming, visited with friends in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Groutage, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Groutage.

The young man shown here is John David Morrison, age four the last of September. He resides with his grand parents at Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fox. He seems to be interested in football and aviation, and a "teddy bear" is a close companion.

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Phone 109 Rock Springs

Hanna

Mrs. John Thomas had as her guests for a few days in August her son and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomas and children, of Sheridan, Wyoming.

Mrs. A. DeJoseph and daughter, of New York City, visited with Mrs. DeJoseph's mother, Mrs. Koivisto.

Miss Violet Koivisto visited friends in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Burford and daughter, of Texas, visited here with the W. K. Burfords for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyons are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter on August 24th.

Mrs. Ernest Robertson, of Berkeley, California, visited here with her mother, Mrs. Eliza While.

Wilho Kivi, who visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi, returned to the University, where he has been appointed as Instructor in Geology.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Reynolds, of Washington, D. C., visited here with Mrs. Reynold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lehti.

Mrs. C. Crawford and two sons, of Bakersfield, California, and Mr. Roy Ainsworth, of Los Angeles, visited here with their sister and brothers, Mrs. Joe Briggs, Chas. Ainsworth and George Ainsworth.

Donna and Joe Rogers, who have been visiting here with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas, returned to Winton with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, after Labor Day.

William Russell, who will attend college at Boulder, Colorado, this fall, was the guest of Wm. Bullock for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sherrier and Dr. and Mrs. Perry and daughter, Josephine, of Vermont, visited here for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. While.

Miss Mamie Wakkuri has accepted employment in Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wakkuri had as their guests over Labor Day a cousin, Mrs. Crooks and her son-in-law and daughter and their son, Mr. and Mrs. McArthurs and Bobby, of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. John Crombie and daughter, Ladella, motored to Casper, where they took a plane to Great Falls, Montana, to attend Mrs. Crombie's sister's wedding.

Mrs. G. E. Bullock, Mrs. Joseph Lucas, and Miss Eileen Lucas motored to Cheyenne to attend the funeral of Joe P. Walsh, stepson of Mr. Frank Tallmire.

Miss Margaret Buehler gave a harp and piano musicale at the Methodist church on September 8th, with vocal solos by Mrs. Lionel Love, Mrs. Jas. Harrison, and Miss Dorothy Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Maki and small son, of Butte, Montana, visited with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wakkuri, on September 8th.

Mrs. Jas. Meekin, Jr., has purchased the Beauty Box from Miss Lena Johnson, and is now operating it.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rodda are the proud parents of a baby boy born on August 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Clark of Pueblo, Colorado, visited with Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, Donna, and Miss Phyllis Milliken motored to Billings, Montana, and through the Black Hills, during August.

Miss Helen Crippen entertained at open house at the Hotel on September 13th in honor of her guest, Miss Cophine Smead, of Denver, who showed beautiful and interesting colored moving pictures of her world tour. Lunch was served following the pictures, and musical numbers offered by Miss Irene Williamson and Mr. Adolph Roncalio.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler accompanied her daughter, Margaret, as far as Denver when she returned to her teaching duties in Columbia, Missouri.

Bryant Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey, will attend Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Renny, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mathews, and Miss Edith Meldrum motored to Wheatland, Guernsey, Tor-

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rington, Fort Laramie, and returned by way of Cheyenne on September 15th.

Mrs. Herbert Veitch entertained at a farewell party at her home in honor of her cousin, Miss Edith Meldrum, who left for Massachusetts on September 18th.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Brindley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brindley and Arne Hakala, youngest son of Mrs. A. Hakala, both of Hanna, was solemnized at the Methodist Church in Rawlins on September 15th. Rev. Anspaugh read the ceremony. Miss Evelyn Brindley, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Reino Hakala, brother of the groom, was best man. Those in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brindley, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. U. Hakala. After the wedding the party returned to Hanna and enjoyed a wedding dinner at the Brindley home.

The Office Broom

On Saturday afternoon, September 7th, following the presentation of the Sentinels of Safety trophy, Mr. Cadwallader Evans, Jr., Mr. Theodore Marvin and Mr. John U. Loomis were taken down to see some of the beautiful flower gardens of Coal Company employes at Rock Springs, Mrs. Sarah Dolgas, who won third place in the Rock Springs contest, one of the most exquisite gardens, presenting a boutonniere of her beautiful pinks to the entire party.

Ed. Prieshoff and wife just came back from a long auto trip and their sole topic of conversation since is "beautiful Ontario and Michigan." Mr. and Mrs. "Pat" Norris, of Cheyenne, were of the party and all were enraptured with the many sights they witnessed, Niagara Falls; the big Canadian Exposition, Toronto, the fine fruit orchards, flowers, parks, etc.

John Duffy arrived back in this busy metropolis September 2nd following several weeks spent along the Pacific Coast.

Miss V. I. I. Singo, Clerk in the General Purchasing Agent's office, spent her vacation in Salt Lake City and vicinity.

James V. McClelland (Mining Engineer) and wife visited Montana, Washington and Oregon upon their annual vacation. They returned via Billings and visited their daughter for a few days before returning here.

Harry C. Livingston, Chief Engineer, after living in this section of the country some thirteen years, recently spent several days in Yellowstone National Park. Both he and his wife went into ecstasies over the fine scenery, wild life, magnificent distances, etc.

Neal Cain, Pay Roll Clerk at Reliance, passed around "perfectos" early in September, the occasion being an arrival in the family. Mrs. Cain and little daughter are doing nicely.

George Brown, Jr., Superior, departed for Boonville, Missouri, on September 8th. This will be his second year at Kemper Military School located at the town mentioned.

Jack Parr, of the Accounting Department, is back from Southern California, where he spent two weeks vacation. He evidently "lost the feel" of his golf clubs, as upon the day of his return to the course to take part in an uncompleted match, his opponent "took him" to the tune of 6 up and 5 to go.

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